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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 2/7/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/26/68 - 2/5/68
TITLE OF CASE <u>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</u>		REPORT MADE BY [redacted]	TYPED BY dmr
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	b6 b7C

15. REFERENCES: Report of SA [redacted] dated 11/21/67.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego, New York and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters concerned in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from confidential informants utilized therein tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
APPROVED <i>W. B. [signature]</i> COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM) 1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM) 1 - NISO, San Diego (FM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 1 - San Diego (100-13295) (RM) 1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (RM) 3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE <i>[signature]</i> DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW 100-442529-2497 12 FEB 15 1968 REC-15 EX 109	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations 100 806 98D RAD INT SEC.	
Agency	ACSI, OSI, SS, CRD, ISD, FDIC						
Request Recd.							
Date Fwd.	A/S						
How Fwd.	3/7/68						
By	[signature]						

54 MAR 7 1968

LA 100-66078

INFORMANTS

b3
b7D
b7E

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-1

LA T-2

LA T-3

LA T-4

LA T-5

LA T-6

LA T-7

LA T-8

LA T-9

LA T-10

LA T-11

LA 100-66078

b3
b6
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b7E

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-12

[REDACTED]

LA T-13

[REDACTED]

LA T-14

[REDACTED]

LA T-15

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Orally to SA ALBERT N. CARLBLOM
1/4/68.

LA T-16

[REDACTED]

LA T-17

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LA T-18

[REDACTED]

Characterization of FRANKLIN
ALEXANDER, orally, to SA [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] on 2/2/68.

LA T-19

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)

Report of:

Date:

2/7/68

Office: Los Angeles, California

b6

b7C

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Strategy and tactics of the Southern California District
Communist Party (SCDCP) in racial matters set forth.

-P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

LA 100-66078

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY.	3
II. COMMUNIST TACTICS	5

LA 100-66078

DETAILS:

Unless otherwise noted, all addresses mentioned in this report are in Los Angeles, California.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

LA T-4 (10/19/67)

This source advised that a meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP) was held on October 4, 1967 at 1808 Arapahoe. At this meeting, everyone present was asked to report what they thought should be done to advance the Communist Party (CP) in the Negro Freedom Movement.

LA T-1 (10/24/67)
LA T-7 (10/16, 19/67)

A meeting of the National Negro Commission, CPUSA, was held on October 14 and 15, 1967 at the Abbey Victoria Hotel, 7th Avenue and 51st Street, New York City. This meeting was called a Conference on the New Stage in the Struggle for Negro Rights. One of the points stressed at this meeting was the need in the CP for Negro and white unity. Another point stressed was that CP members should strive to do what they can to aid this unity.

LA T-11 (10/27/67)

A meeting of the Silverlake Club, SCDCP, was held October 24, 1967 at 2116 Glendale Boulevard. At this meeting, Black Power was discussed and also how Negro-White unity could be achieved.

LA 100-66078

LA T-13 (11/13/67)
LA T-5 (11/3/67)
LA T-8 (11/13/67)

A meeting of the South Central Club, SCD CP was held November 1, 1967 at 1235 West 68th Street. It was mentioned at this meeting that the CP should recruit more Negroes. A Black Power discussion was also held.

LA T-13 (11/20/67)
LA T-2 (11/13/67)
LA T-3 (11/24/67)
LA T-4 (11/17/67)
LA T-5 (11/17/67)
LA T-6 (11/28/67)
LA T-8 (11/20/67)
LA T-15 (11/14/67)
LA T-18 (12/6/67)

A meeting of the District Committee, SCD CP, was held on November 12, 1967, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. BILL TAYLOR, Executive Vice Chairman, SCD CP, spoke and said that the only way to guarantee a forwarding motion for the Party (CP) is to develop a Negro-White unity.

LA T-5 (11/24/67)
LA T-15 (11/28/67)
LA T-17 (11/17/67)

A meeting of the Moranda Smith Section (MSS), SCD CP, was held on November 13, 1967 at 1309 South Hudson Street. At this meeting, it was mentioned that a district meeting of the SCD CP would be held on December 16, 1967 and that all people engaged in Negro work should attend. CHARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the SCD CP and a member of the National Committee, CPUSA, spoke at this meeting and mentioned that all the Negro CP members in her club belonged to other Negro movements, like

LA 100-66078

the "Black Congress".

LA T-16 (11/17/67)

A meeting of the Peace Commission, SCDCP, was held on November 14, 1967, at 4947 Maplewood Avenue, Apartment 8. BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP, spoke and stated that the new Peace Commission of the CP must also include Negro groups, Mexican-American, and Jewish groups.

LA T-6 (11/28/67)

A meeting of the Student's Group, SCDCP, was held November 27, 1967, at 3271 South Sepulveda, Apartment 2. At this meeting, a discussion was held concerning Black Liberation and the role of White people in fighting for Black Liberation in the U. S. It was pointed out that Whites still have responsibility to Black people in the Black People's Liberation Movement and that special concessions have to be made to the Blacks and to their demands.

LA T-3 (12/11/67)

A meeting of the Executive Board, SCDCP, was held on November 30, 1967 at 1529 High Point Street; DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP, mentioned that HARLENE MITCHELL, a member of the Executive Board, was not present at the Executive Board meeting because she was attending the Black Congress meeting. One of the Executive Board members mentioned that he had attended a meeting of "left youth", which was comprised of individuals from both the Mexican and Negro communities, in order to set up a plan for joining the Mexican and Negro communities.

"Harambee", self-described as a bi-weekly newspaper published by the Black Congress, stated in its November 17, 1967 issue, "the Black Congress is a coalition of community organizations whose primary objective is to liberate black people from the shackles of racist oppression. This coalition includes groups of many and varied political persuasions."

LA 100-66078

LA T-19 (12/6/67)

A meeting of the San Fernando Valley Section, SCDCP, was held November 17, 1967, at 12220 De Houghne Street, North Hollywood, California. At this meeting, it was mentioned that Negro-White unity was needed for social progress and should be placed on the top of every CP agenda.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-2 (9/30/67)
LA T-3 (10/16/67)
— LA T-6 (10/5/67)

A meeting of the District Committee, SCDCP, was held September 24, 1967 at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. At this meeting, CHARLENE MITCHELL spoke. She stated that the CP should work fully with the Negro Black Power groups to give the Negro the ability to organize and present a "face of unity" and that is "the only way to wield influence".

LA T-14 (10/16/67)

On October 10, 1967, BEN DOBBS, Executive Secretary, SCDCP, stated that the CP is interested in infiltrating Black race organizations.

LA T-5 (10/20/67)
LA T-8 (10/24/67)
LA T-10 (11/2/67)

A meeting of the South Central Club, MSS, SCDCP, was held October 18, 1967 at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. One of the members present suggested that the CP should start a drive to get the Negro people out and participating in the peace drive. Black Power was also discussed at this meeting.

LA 100-66078

LA T-9 (10/27/67)

A meeting sponsored by the New Left School (NLS) (see appendix), was held on October 22, 1967 at 4358 Melrose Avenue. At this meeting, it was mentioned that an extension class was being set up for the Watts area and that these classes would be private for Negro youth.

LA T-3 (11/24/67)

A meeting of the SCDCP staff and two members of the Mexican Commission, SCDCP, was held on November 2, 1967 at 4247 Woolwine Drive. DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman, SCDCP, spoke at the meeting concerning the tremendous gains which the Mexican community was making in relation to organization and stated that this was of great interest to the CP and a new program should be developed by CP to help unify the Mexican people.

LA T-12 (11/22/67)

Source advised that the Western Regional Black Youth Conference was to be held November 23, 1967 through November 25, 1967 in Los Angeles. Source stated that among others, WILLIAM C. TAYLOR, Executive Vice Chairman, SCDCP, would attend. This source further advised that several CP members in Los Angeles were furnishing housing for some of the delegates to the conference who came from out of town.

LA T-16 (12/4/67)

A meeting of the MSS, SCDCP, was held on November 27, 1967, at 3048 Victoria Avenue. It was mentioned that FRANKLIN ALEXANDER would be placed in full-time work in the Negro community and that a young Mexican-American will go on full-time to work in the Mexican-American community for the purpose of getting new young people into the CP.

LA 100-66078

LA T-18 on February 2, 1968, stated that FRANKLIN ALEXANDER is a full-time employee of the SCDCP.

LA T-15 (1/4/68)

Source advised that a new CP group called the Chad Lumumba Club had been formed and that CHARLENE MITCHELL was named as chairman of this group. According to the source, the membership of the club is composed of individuals who are more extreme along racial lines. Source also advised that the CP does not maintain the usual discipline over this group. Source stated that the primary purpose of the new group was to obtain more recruits for the CP.

APPENDIX

THE NEW LEFT SCHOOL OF LOS ANGELES

In October, 1965, a source advised "The New Left School of Los Angeles" originated in the Education Commission of the Southern California District, Communist Party. DAN BESSIE originated the idea and more or less organized the school. As of October, 1965, approximately 100 persons were enrolled in the school. Source further advised that as of October, 1965, JOHN HAAG appeared to be one of those involved in the inner organization work of the school.

Source further advised as of July, 1965, DAN BESSIE was a member of the Education Commission, Southern California District, Communist Party.

A second source advised in September, 1965, JOHN RICHARD HAAG was present as chairman of a meeting of the Los Angeles Area Council, Du Bois Clubs of America, at 1733 West Temple Street, Los Angeles. At this meeting he stated he was not a member of the Communist Party (CP) because if he joined, his wife, ANNA, who is not a citizen, could be deported. He also stated if he became a member, he would lose effectiveness in the community because many people look up to him as an independent radical. He stated he would join the CP if it were legal, and not under pressure by the Government.

In May, 1965, a third source advised that EDMOND KOVACS, commonly known as Theodore Edwards, had been voted approval by the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP) to associate himself with "The New Left School of Los Angeles" as a representative of the Socialist Workers Party.

This source further advised in September, 1965, that EDMOND ANTHONY KOVACS, commonly known as Theodore Edwards, was the organizer of the Los Angeles Local - Socialist Workers Party (LAL-SWP), and alternate member of the National Committee, SWP.

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX CONTINUED

THE NEW LEFT SCHOOL OF LOS ANGELES

A fourth source advised on May 12, 1966, that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 24, 1967, a fifth source reported that The New Left School continues to operate at 1853 South Arlington Avenue, Los Angeles, California, and that DAN BESSIE continues to be one of the driving forces in the operation of the school.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
February 7, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
 RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA
dated and captioned as above
at Los Angeles.

b6
b7c

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 2/7/68

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

ReBoslet to Bureau 10/25/67.

During the period since relet there has been no information developed that the Communist Party of New England is asserting any influence in racial matters in this division.

If information concerning this phase of activity is developed, a report will be submitted by 6/1/68.

- 100-442529-2498
- ② - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
 - 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 2 - Boston (100-35427)
- JFN:gm
(6)

REC 5

EX 101

100-442529-2498
16 FEB 8 1968

INT. SEC.

RACIAL INT. SECT.



FEB 21 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 2/13/68

FROM : SAC, MEMPHIS (100-4070) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

(OO: New York)

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report for the period 11/1/67 through 1/31/68.

During this quarter, the Memphis Division has developed no information concerning Communist influence in Racial Matters within the confines of the territory covered by the Memphis FBI Division. There is limited contact by CP members and black power personalities. This office is endeavoring to determine whether or not these CP members are exerting any influence in the black power movement.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-CIRM) (RM)
1 - Knoxville (100-3570) (Info) (RM)
1 - Memphis
WHL:gmh
(5)

EX-113

REC 16

100-442527-2499

1 FEB 15 1968

RACIAL INT. SEC.



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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b7c

Reporting Office DETROIT	Office of Origin DETROIT	Date 2/14/68	Investigative Period 1/21 - 2/8/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		Report made by SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN	Typed By: cmf
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE:

REFERENCE: Detroit report of SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN, dated 11/6/67.

- P* -

LEAD

DETROIT

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Will follow and report Communist influence in racial matters.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is being classified ~~confidential~~ since information reported by DE 1-1 through DE T-3 could conceivably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise their effectiveness, thus possibly jeopardizing the national defense.

Approved COPIES DESTROYED	Special Agent In Charge	Do not write in spaces below	
Copies made: 33 DEC 30 1970		100-442521-250	REC-58
⑨ - Bureau (100-442520) (RM) 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM) 1 - G-2, Detroit (RM) 1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM) 2 - Detroit (100-32457)		8 FEB 23 1968	EX-113
AGENCY: ACSI, NSA , OSI, SEC. SERV., DEPT: ISD, CRD, RD F DDU		INT. SEC.	
HOW FORW: R/S		100-806 980	
DATE FORW: 3/15/68			
BY: DMW/fmk			

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65 MAR 1 1968

Copies of this report are being designated for informational purposes to local intelligence agencies.

In addition, one copy is being designated for the New York Office since that office is the Office of Origin for the main substantive organizational case involved.

All persons named herein as members of the Communist Party who reside in the Detroit Office territory are listed on the Security Index of the Detroit Office or they are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

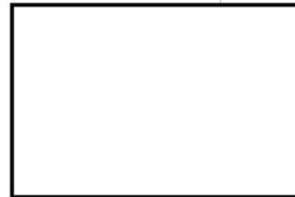
Identity of Source

Location

DE T-1 is

DE T-2 is

DE T-3 is



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b7D
b7E

This report page 4

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - G-2, Detroit (RM)
1 - OSI, USAF, Dayton (RM)

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

SA THOMAS P. DRUKEN
February 14, 1968

Office: Detroit, Michigan

File Number:

100-32457

Bufile: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

During a meeting of State Board, MDCP, held on 10/30/67, at Detroit, Negro freedom struggle in the U. S. discussed. During State Committee meeting 11/67, at Detroit, it was indicated that Party must fight for Negro community and furnish financial support to Black Nationalists. During State Board meeting of MDCP held during 1/68, at Detroit, THOMAS DENNIS stated the CP would demand that all police cars in Negro communities contain all black officers. Further, that the Negro community is angrier now than ever. Detroit SWP and SWP Youth Affiliate the YSA continue to concentrate on the Vietnam issue and solicitation of signatures to place SWP on ballot,

- P* -

DETAILS:

This report contains pertinent information as to Communist activities during the period from October 16, 1967, to January 15, 1968, to influence the racial movement.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP 1~~

Excluded From Automatic
Downgrading and
Declassification

AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP)

1. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national and other functionaries.

DE T-1 advised on October 16, 1967, that a meeting of the National Negro Commission of the CP was held on October 14 and October 15, 1967, at the Hotel Victoria Abbey, New York City, New York. THOMAS DENNIS, who was in attendance at this meeting, stated that there is a move among Detroit teachers which developed during the Detroit teacher's strike toward class consciousness and that these teachers are talking about a revolution. He stated that these teachers are white as well as black and that we, the CP, must not have any conservatism in our Party and not allow the Negro to isolate themselves from the whites as the whites fight for Negro rights.

DE T-2 advised on December 6, 1966, that THOMAS DE WITT DENNIS, JR. was currently Chairman of the Michigan District CP (MDCP), a member of the MDCP Executive Committee, State Board, State Committee, Negro Commission, and Chairman of the MDCP Community Relations Commission.

2. Plans, strategy, Party line, and the like made at district and lower level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank and file members.

DE T-2 advised on November 3, 1967, that a meeting of the State Board of the MDCP was held on October 30, 1967, at Detroit, Michigan. THOMAS DENNIS, who was one of the speakers at this meeting, discussed the Negro freedom struggle in the United States and the oppression of the Negro people in the United States. DENNIS during his talk indicated that the Jews were anti-Negro and defended the riots which occurred throughout the United States during the summer of 1967. DENNIS stated that the Negro is fully justified when he riots and that a lot can be gained by the Negro from rioting.

DENNIS discussed the growth of Black Nationalism among the Negro people and predicted that additional rioting would occur throughout the United States in the near future.

DE T-1 advised on November 3, 1967, that a meeting of the State Committee of the MDCP was held on October 24, 1967, at Detroit, Michigan. At this meeting CONRAD KOMOROWSKI gave a report of the racial situation and indicated that the Party must continue its efforts to combat racism in the white communities surrounding Detroit. He indicated that the Party must fight for the Negro community in the forthcoming City elections and furnish financial support to Black Nationalists such as RAP BROWN in order to assist them in obtaining bail and for legal representation.

DE T-1 advised on March 21, 1966, that CONRAD KOMOROWSKI was a member of the Polish-Bulgarian-Romanian Club, MDCP.

DE T-2 on January 12, 1968, advised that a State Board meeting of the MDCP was held on January 3, 1968, at Detroit, Michigan. Prior to the commencement of the meeting THOMAS DENNIS and another of the State Board of the MDCP in attendance, were discussing the racial situation in Detroit. They indicated that the CP would demand that all police cars in Detroit outside of the Negro community be integrated and that police cars in the Negro community contain all black officers. DENNIS indicated that the Negro community is angrier now than ever and are just waiting for the warmer weather to really start something.

DE T-2 on December 19, 1967, advised that a meeting of the State Board of the MDCP was held on November 29, 1967, at 19775 Sussex, Detroit, Michigan.

The principal point of discussion at this meeting was the open housing legislation currently pending in the Michigan Legislature concerning which THOMAS DENNIS indicated that the CP must do all in its power to have the open housing legislation passed by the Michigan Legislature.

A discussion on Black Power was also held at this meeting and it was indicated that a Negro Mayor must be elected in Detroit and that additional Negroes from the Detroit area must be elected to the United States House of Representatives.

B. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

DE T-2 advised on January 14, 1968, that the local leadership of the Detroit Chapter of the SWP and of the SWP youth affiliate, the Young Socialist Alliance, Detroit continues to concentrate their activities in "The Vietnam Issue" as well as the solicitation of signatures to

DE 100-32457

Characterizations of the Detroit Branch
SWP and YSA are contained in the
appendix attached hereto.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DE 100-32457

APPENDIX

DETROIT BRANCH, SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

A source advised on May 12, 1967 that the Detroit Branch of the SWP is affiliated with the National SWP and follows its policies and directives. It was organized in 1940 and is currently active in Detroit, Michigan with headquarters at Debs Hall, 3737 Woodward, Detroit, Michigan.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

- 6 -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Detroit, Michigan
February 14, 1968

Title	Communist Influence in Racial Matters
Character	Internal Security - C
Reference	Report, at Detroit, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. It is the property of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 2/20/68

FROM :

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P*)

SUBJECT:

0
CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany dated 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to Bureau dated 11/2/67.

No information has been received by this office relative to communist influence in racial matters during the past quarter and accordingly, no report is being submitted.

- ② - Bureau (RM)
1 - New Orleans

RJG:jab
(3)

REC-75

EX-105

100-442529-25011

FEB 21 1968

RACIAL INT/SECT



MAR 1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 2/16/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM *JWB* SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)
SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

D. K. [unclear]
C. D. [unclear]
R. [unclear]

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York
one copy of a LHM.

The source is [REDACTED]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~, because data
from these Informants could reasonably result in the identi-
fication of Confidential Informants of continuing value and
compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

b3
b7D
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- Enc*
ENCLOSURE
- 3 - Bureau (Encs. 5) (Reg.) (AM)
 - 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
 - 3 - Butte

THZ/ar
(7)

[REDACTED]

REC-39

EX-105

15 FEB 19 1968

RACIAL INT. SEC.

D. C. Bishop

51 MAR 1 - 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

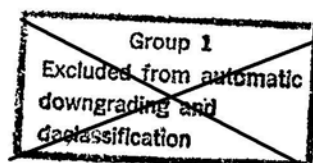
Butte, Montana, 59701
February 16, 1968

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on February 16, 1968, made available the following documents:

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35 DEC 30 1970

ENCLOSURE

2502

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

February 14, 1969

To: ALL DISTRICTS and N.C. MEMBERS
From: National Organization Department
Subject: ORANBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

A Party Statement on the racist atrocities in Orangeburg, South Carolina is being made available to you. There is the necessity of organizing the broadest possible protests that show the anger and anguish of all decent people at this Klux-type massacre. It is especially important that white people in the labor movement and elsewhere speak out. Several such protest demonstrations have been organized in New York.

Among the demands that should be directed to Governor Robert F. McChesney, Columbia, South Carolina are:

IMMEDIATE WITHDRAWAL OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

INDEMNITY THE FAMILIES.

PUNISH THE PERPETRATORS AS MURDERERS.

END ALL FORMS OF SEGREGATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

We would like to know what steps you have taken and what reaction takes place.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

STATEMENT ON THE ORANGEBURG MASSACRE

By Henry Winston, National Chairman and
Cus Hall, General Secretary, of the
Communist Party, U.S.A.

The wanton murder of three Negro students, the wounding of 37 more by the National Guard, and the clubbing and jailing of scores of other unarmed students by the Orangeburg police arouses the anger of all Americans. This is the Ku Klux Klan home-front expression of that policy which also orders the brutal destruction of the people and cities of Vietnam. This is a further example of murder and genocide as a foreign and domestic racist policy.

The governor of South Carolina is brazenly guilty of racist rule. He establishes the garrison state and lynch terror to cover up the Orangeburg massacre. He is criminally guilty.

All Americans must protest and demand that these shocking criminal acts against the Negro students in Orangeburg be halted and that the families of the victims be fully compensated; the criminal police, guardsmen and responsible public officials must be arrested and prosecuted; the National Guard must be removed, and freedom and constitutional rights, including complete desegregation, must be established in that city and state.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ATLANTA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 2/26/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/9-23/68
TITLE OF CASE C CIRM		REPORT MADE BY SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA	TYPED BY jhs
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

8-8-01 BY 60267N SEPTINF
930775
REFERENCES: Report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA at Atlanta 9/8/67.

- P -

LEADS:ATLANTAAT ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Will follow captioned matter and submit quarterly report.

INFORMANTS:

- A -

COVER PAGE

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED					None	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☒ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

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DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW REC- 23

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AT 100-6670

Identity of Source

AT T-1 is

AT T-2 is

AT T-3 is

AT T-4 is 116th Military Group
Washington, D. C.

AT T-5 is

AT T-6 is NY 694-S*

AT T-7 is

AT T-8 is

AT T-9 is

AT T-10 is

Location of Information

Instant report

b3
b7D
b7E

WFO airtel to Bureau
2/6/68
157-2924

Instant report

Characterize HARRY BELAFONTE,
MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.,
STANLEY LEVISON, HUNTER PITTS
O'DELL

Characterize JAMES BEVEL

Characterize RANDOLPH T.
BLACKWELL

Characterize RANDOLPH T.
BLACKWELL

Characterize BENJAMIN J. DAVIS,
LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK

AT 100-6670

Identity of Source

AT T-11 is NY 5019-S*

AT T-13 is NY 4171-S*

AT T-14 is [REDACTED]

AT T-15 is LOUIS F. BUDENZ,
New York City

AT T-16 is NY 2359-S*

AT T-17 is NY 4212-S*

AT T-18 is anonymous source of
WFO set out in report of SA
JOHN J. WALSH, 7/19/50, at
WFO re "NLG; IS - C"

AT T-19 is NY 1190-S*

Location of Information

Characterize CAROL HOOVER

Characterize ADELE KANTER

Characterize HUNTER PITTS
O'DELL, HOSEA WILLIAMS

Characterize LAWRENCE DUNBAR
REDDICK

Characterize LAWRENCE DUNBAR
REDDICK

Characterize BAYARD RUSTIN

Characterize BAYARD RUSTIN

Characterize HARRY WACHTEL

Characterize HARRY WACHTEL

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report has been classified ~~Secret~~ because
it sets forth information furnished by NY 694-S*, NY 1190-S*,
NY 2359-S*, NY 4171-S*, NY 4212-S*,
It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to
compromise the nature of the technique utilized by these
highly confidential sources.

DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED]

BECAUSE [REDACTED]

SHOULD BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED] information set forth in the
details of this report originated with [REDACTED]. For this

- C -

COVER PAGE

AT 100-6670

reason [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] to conceal
his identity.

b7D

- D* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 1 - 11th Military Intelligence Group, Region V,
Ft. McPherson, Georgia (Registered Mail)
1 - Naval Investigation Service, Charleston,
South Carolina (Registered Mail)

Report of: SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA Office: ATLANTA
Date: February 26, 1968

Field Office File #: 100-6670 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NLS/EPJ
ON 8-8-01 #930715

Synopsis: National Headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) remain in Atlanta, Ga., and Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., continues as President. RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, JAMES BEVEL, STANLEY LEVISON, LAWRENCE D. REDDICK, and HARRY WACHTEL have participated in SCLC conferences concerned with organization, finances, policies, and activities of SCLC, including forthcoming Washington Spring Project. CAROL HOOVER transferred to Southern Christian Leadership Foundation, Chicago, Ill., an SCLC tax arm. HARRY WACHTEL continues as Executive Director, American Foundation on Nonviolence, an SCLC tax arm. HARRY BELAFONTE participated in series of SCLC benefit programs. Each of the aforementioned individuals has past CP history and/or affiliation. At SCLC conference January 1968 while lecturing regarding basis for Washington Spring Project and need of all impoverished people in United States for jobs or income Reverend KING pointed out capitalism has no remedy for the poor and suggested a change be made to "some form of socialistic government". During January 1968 LEVISON conferred with Reverend KING and other SCLC officers regarding Washington Spring Project. During February 1968 SCLC Executive Board meeting THOMAS OFFENBURGER, Director, Department of Information, SCLC, in reporting activities of his department to Executive Board referred to STANLEY LEVISON as "one of the most devoted supporters and advisors of SCLC...".

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded From Automatic~~

~~Downgrading and Declassification~~

AT 100-6670

Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) National Headquarters continue to be located in Atlanta. No change in national officers of SNCC since last reported and no pertinent information.

- P -

DETAILS:

Characterization of individuals and organizations, where available, are set forth alphabetically in Section IV of this report.

AT 100-6670

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

AT 100-6670.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

A. Southern Christian Leadership Conference

As of February 15, 1968, Headquarters of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) continued to be located at 334 Auburn Avenue, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

E. H. Hester, S.C., D.C. (AT T-1, 2/68)

KING, JR. As of February 15, 1968, Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., continued to serve as President of SCLC.

(AT T-1, 2/68)

L. D. Lawrence
REDDICK SCLC held a retreat September 12, 1967, through September 17, 1967, at the Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia. In addition to Reverend KING and the SCLC staff, the following individuals were present: RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL, former Program Director, SCLC; STANLEY LEVISON; and HARRY WACHTEL. LAWRENCE D. REDDICK participated on September 13, 1967.

Lawrence D. REDDICK
W. Y. (AT T-2, 9/67)

On September 13, 1967, REDDICK criticized Reverend KING and SCLC for not having become more closely associated with "ghetto people." He also said he felt SCLC was losing considerable influence in the Civil Rights field. REDDICK said that a number of people who formerly lent appreciable assistance to SCLC no longer did so and cited as an example the fact BAYARD RUSTIN was not present at this retreat.

W. Y. (AT T-2, 9/67)

Reverend KING informed REDDICK on September 13, 1967, he did not believe his criticism was entirely correct. He declared he and SCLC in many instances had been very close to the people concerned with the problems in various ghetto areas. Reverend KING acknowledged, however, that for some time he had found it difficult to enlist the cooperation

AT 100-6670

of BAYARD RUSTIN. On more than one occasion, he said RUSTIN had agreed to accept certain responsibilities (not specified) and then failed to keep his word.

(AT T-2, 9/67)

At the above-mentioned retreat, HOSEA WILLIAMS, Director of Voter Registration and Political Education, SCLC, chaired a committee, the purpose of which was to determine what activity SCLC should undertake in Atlanta, Ga. RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL served as a member of this committee. The committee recognized that the Negro's basic problems in Atlanta are police brutality, inadequate school facilities, and housing. It recommended that a program of civil disobedience be instituted if appropriate and adequate attention to these problems was not shortly given by the City of Atlanta administration.

(AT T-3, 9/67)

In response to the committee's recommendation, Reverend KING expressed agreement. He pointed out, however, that SCLC could not indulge in activity in Atlanta to any extent until he was able to devote his full energies to such activity. This, he said, he could not do immediately because he would be involved in a series of SCLC benefit programs in which HARRY BELAFONTE would participate.

(AT T-3, 9/67)

During the course of the aforementioned SCLC retreat considerable discussion took place regarding various aspects of SCLC finances in which STANLEY LEVISON and HARRY WACHTEL took an active part. It was decided that during the forthcoming year concerted effort would be made by SCLC to raise approximately one and one-half million dollars in income. This amount of money would be realized from (1) the SCLC mail appeal program handled by the New York City Office of SCLC under the general supervision of STANLEY LEVISON; (2) benefit programs by HARRY BELAFONTE and other noted entertainers; (3) continuing contributions from existing wealthy donors; (4) contributions from Negroes.

AT 100-6670

With reference to contributions from Negroes, Reverend KING observed this represented a potential for income which SCLC had not previously pursued.

(AT T-1, 9/67)

Another matter afforded serious consideration during this SCLC retreat was the urgent need of all minority people in the United States for jobs or income. It was decided that if by the Spring of 1968 Congress had not enacted appropriate legislation to provide jobs or income a march on Washington, D. C., would be organized and coordinated by SCLC. Should this march fail to induce Congress to take action then a program of massive civil disobedience would be conducted in several major cities (not identified) simultaneously.

(AT T-1, 9/67)

Part II
As of the latter part of September 1967 CAROL ~~X~~HOOVER, Special Fund-Raising Officer, SCLC, was assigned by SCLC to making necessary arrangements for a series of SCLC benefit programs to be held in various cities featuring HARRY BELAFONTE.

(AT T-2, 9/67)

On October 4, 1967, the New York City Office of SCLC had completed preparation of a new mailing in connection with the SCLC mail appeal program.

(AT T-3, 10/67)

ADELE ~~X~~KANTER, in charge SCLC New York City Office, during early October 1967 furnished information to the SCLC Finance Department that the recently complete mailing for the SCLC Mail Appeal Program involved expenses amounting to approximately \$7,000 dollars.

(AT T-2, 10/67)

On October 2, 1967, Reverend KING requested HARRY WACHTEL to furnish SCLC with \$5,000 from funds of the American Foundation on Nonviolence (AFN) in order to meet expenses

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incurred by SCLC to the Airlie House, Warrenton, Virginia, for the recent SCLC retreat held there.

(AT T-1, 10/67)

AFN is a tax arm of SCLC of which HARRY WACHTEL serves as Executive Director.

(AT T-1, 10/67)

The October 9, 1967, edition of the "Atlanta Journal" daily Atlanta newspaper, carried an article on page one datelined Washington captioned "Butts Wins Appeal In \$460,000 Suit".

This article, in part, revealed that the United States Supreme Court on October 9, 1967, had "refused to re-examine the contempt of court convictions of the Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and several other Negro ministers who led desegregation demonstrations in Birmingham in 1963".

Upon learning of the refusal of the United States Supreme Court Reverend KING mentioned to several officers of SCLC that undoubtedly he would be expected to make some comment to the news media regarding this matter. He said he would seek the opinion of HARRY WACHTEL as to what he should say in a statement to the news media.

(AT T-2, 10/67)

In early October 1967 SCLC transferred CAROL HOOVER to the Southern Christian Leadership Foundation (SCLF). For all practical purposes, HOOVER would continue to work as a fund-raising officer but would be directly responsible to SCLF and receive her salary from that organization.

(AT T-3, 10/67)

SCLF is a tax arm of SCLC located in Chicago, Illinois, and operating under the general supervision of CHAUNCEY ESKRIDGE, SCLC Legal Counselor. It was organized during 1965 as a result of efforts by ESKRIDGE and STANLEY LEVISON.

(AT T-3, 10/67)

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On October 30, 1967, [REDACTED]

b7D

(AT T-1, 11/67)

In the Fall of 1967 [REDACTED]

b7D

(AT T-3, 11/67)

During the week commencing November 27, 1967, SCLC held a retreat at Penn Center, Frogmore, South Carolina. This retreat was held for the purpose of discussing various facets of SCLC's plan to conduct massive nonviolent demonstrations in Washington, D. C., and other cities during the early part of 1968 subsequently referred to as the Washington Spring Project (WSP). This retreat was presided over by Reverend KING and attended by approximately 70 individuals composing the headquarters and field staff of SCLC. Present at this retreat was RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL and on November 30, 1967, JAMES BEVEL attended.

(AT T-2, 12/67)

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL during this retreat lectured regarding certain phases of economics as related to the problems of impoverished Negroes. On November 30, 1967, JAMES BEVEL spoke at considerable length in opposition to Reverend KING's plan for demonstrations in Washington, D. C., and other cities based upon the need of ghetto Negroes for jobs or income. BEVEL alleged emphasis should instead be placed on demonstrations supporting the Peace Movement and seeking an end to the Viet Nam War.

(AT T-2, 12/67)

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On January 4, 1968, Reverend KING, HOSEA WILLIAMS, and several other officers of SCLC met in Atlanta with STANLEY LEVISON for the purpose of discussing strategy related to SCLC's WSP.

(AT T-1, 1/68)

In early January 1968 STANLEY LEVISON requested that SCLC furnish him a condensed form of SCLC's current financial report. LEVISON explained he wished to enclose copies of this report with solicitations sent out by SCLC Mail Appeal Program in view of the fact donors frequently inquire as to the amount and nature of SCLC expenses.

(AT T-2, 1/68)

SCLC held a retreat January 15, 1968, through January 17, 1968, in Atlanta concerning the WSP. During this retreat an officer of SCLC inquired of Reverend KING what position the organization would take if effort was made to "run" the demonstrators out of Washington, D. C. This question was immediately answered by HOSEA WILLIAMS who stated to the effect SCLC would simply not entertain the thought of being "run out". WILLIAMS declared SCLC would stay in Washington, D. C., "no matter what".

(AT T-2, 1/68)

During this retreat, Reverend KING lectured several times concerning the overall purpose of SCLC's WSP. He pointed out this project would be predicated upon the issue of jobs or income for ghetto Negroes and impoverished people of all races in the United States. He emphasized, however, this would not solve all the problems experienced by Negroes, particularly those regarding inequality and, therefore, the Civil Rights Movement as a whole will have many things to achieve as time goes by.

Reverend KING declared that the many problems of the Negro and other poor people will not be solved under a capitalistic system. Capitalism, he said, has no remedy for the poor. The ultimate aim of all aggrieved people in the United States can only be to accomplish a change in the existing capitalistic economy and government. Reverend KING

AT 100-6670

suggested this change might be to "some form of socialistic government". He did not discuss in any detail how or when the change he referred to might be accomplished.

(AT T-2, 1/68)

As of the middle of January 1968 SCLC had decided that during the interim period until the end of March 1968 Reverend KING, JAMES BEVEL, and HOSEA WILLIAMS would visit most of the cities to be involved in SCLC's WSP. The purpose of these visits will be to offer such assistance as may be desired by SCLC field representatives previously dispatched to these cities to recruit demonstrators for the WSP and to maintain interest in and enthusiasm for this project.

(AT T-2, 1/68)

As of the early part of February 1968, Reverend KING informed officers of SCLC that HOSEA WILLIAMS would serve as "Field Director" of demonstrations to be conducted in Washington, D. C., as part of the WSP and also would have general supervision of all SCLC personnel connected with the WSP.

(AT T-3, 2/68)

On February 6 and 7, 1968, a meeting of the SCLC Executive Board was held at the Church of the Redeemer, 15th and Girard Streets, N. E., Washington, D. C. At this meeting the heads of various SCLC departments presented a report to the board. THOMAS OFFENBURGER, Director, Department of Information, SCLC, in his report expressed appreciation for the assistance rendered by STANLEY LEVISON to SCLC. He referred to LEVISON as "one of the most devoted supporters and advisors of SCLC...".

(AT T-4, another government agent which conducts intelligence investigation, 2/68)

AT 100-6670

B. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee

As of February 15, 1968, National Headquarters of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) continued to be located at 360-362 Nelson Street, S. W., Atlanta, Georgia.

(AT T-5, 2/68)

The following individuals continue to serve as national officers of SNCC as of February 15, 1968:

H. RAP BROWN, Chairman
STANLEY WISE, Executive Secretary
ETHEL MINOR, Communications Director
RALPH FEATHERSTONE, Program Director

(AT T-5, 2/68)

AT 100-6670

IV. CHARACTERIZATIONS

AT 100-6670

A. Individuals

HARRY BELAFONTE

As of October 28, 1958, according to JEAN SMITH, Secretary at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, HARRY BELAFONTE had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer.

(AT T-6, 10/58) ✓

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JAMES BEVEL

BEVEL, in early March, 1966 was observed to be present at the officers of the West Side W.E.B. DuBois Club in Chicago (DCC). Discussion took place at this time centering around reaction to a recent notification that the Attorney General of the United States intended to label the DuBois Clubs as a Communist front. BEVEL, in conversation, stated that he would have ignored this notification, and kept about the work in which he was engaged. He felt that if the DuBois Clubs have a real program of help for the people, then people would answer for the clubs despite any labels applied to them.

Most present agreed that the attack on the DuBois Clubs was a part of the plan by the "establishment" to undermine the civil rights movement. They felt that the recent hearings into Klan activities in this country was only a beginning which would lead to a full attack on the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the real target. One of those present stated during the course of this discussion that he was not a Communist, and to this BEVEL was overheard to reply that every thinking American should be. He stated that Negroes have not begun to read yet, but when they do, they will all be socialists.

(AT T-7, 3/66) ✓

AT 100-6670

RANDOLPH T. BLACKWELL

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL had been a member of the Communist Party in the District of Columbia.

(AT T-8, 2/53) ✓

RANDOLPH BLACKWELL attended a Labor Youth League convention on August 13, 1950, at the Algonquin Club, 1400 Fayetteville Street, Durham, North Carolina.

(AT T-9, 8/50) ✓

The Labor Youth League has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS

As of January 21, 1964, BENJAMIN J. DAVIS was National Secretary of the CP, USA.

"The New York Times", August 24, 1964, page 27, column 4, reports that BENJAMIN J. DAVIS, National Secretary, CP, USA, died in New York City on the night of August 22, 1964.

CAROL HOOVER

A news item in "The Atlanta Daily World" (an Atlanta, Georgia daily Negro newspaper), dated May 21, 1965, titled "Albany 'Justice' Assailed" datelined Hapeville, Georgia, sets forth information regarding a semi-annual board meeting of the Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF) held in Hapeville during the previous weekend. The article reports that Miss CAROL HOOVER, Atlanta, Georgia, an administrative assistant at the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) was one of four new members added to the board of SCEF at this meeting.

On August 22, 1964, CAROL HOOVER of SCLC, Atlanta, Georgia, told STANLEY LEVISON she was glad to have seen him at a party the previous Wednesday, according to a confidential source.

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She also asked LEVISON for a financial contribution to the campaign fund of DONALD L. HOLLOWELL who was running for Judge of the Superior Court, Atlanta, Georgia.

LEVISON advised HOOVER that in response to her request he had contributed \$50.

(AT T-11, 8/64)

ADELE KANTER

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.

A Communist Party functionary described MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., as a confirmed Marxist in February 1962.

(AT T-6, 2/62)

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July 1963. In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. LEVISON was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. LEVISON's differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

(AT T-6, 4/64)

AT 100-6670

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL

In July 1964, HUNTER PITTS ~~O'DELL~~, also known as JACK P. ~~O'DELL~~, was considered by the Communist Party, USA, as a member of its National Committee. (F)

(AT T-6, 7/62)

HUNTER PITTS O'DELL told EDWINA SMITH December 27, 1963, he would not go back to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference on the same basis because he is now a "left person" and if they cannot accept him the way he is then they will have to forget about him.

(AT T-13, 12/63) ✓

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK

LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK is Professor of Social Sciences at Coppin State College, Baltimore, Maryland. He currently resides at 3704 Winterbourne Road, Baltimore, Maryland.

On September 17, 1943, source advised she learned that DR. REDDICK, who was then Director of the Schomburg Library, 103 W. 135th Street, New York City, was one of the most important unpublicized members of the Communist Party (CP). She stated that REDDICK seemed to be a source of information in regard to social and communism in the United States and the Soviet Union.

(AT T-14, 9/43) ✓

Source on March 23, 1951, said that he met LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK in 1943, through EUGENE GORDON, a staff member of the "Daily Worker" and that both GORDON and BENJAMIN J. DAVIS advised him that LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK was at that time a member of the CP. The source also said that REDDICK was an instructor at the George Washington Carver School. ✓

(AT T-15, 3/51) ✓

AT 100-6670

The "Daily Worker" was an east coast communist newspaper, which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

The George Washington Carver School has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On February 5, and 11, 1954, LAWRENCE DUNBAR REDDICK was interviewed by Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Atlanta, Georgia. He, at that time, stated that he was not, and had never been, a member of, or a sympathizer with, the Communist Party.

On January 21, 1964, source advised that on January 18, 1964, DR. LAWRENCE REDDICK visited with BENJAMIN J. DAVIS at the home of JACOB GREEN, State Chairman of the CP in Maryland. During conversation between REDDICK and DAVIS, it was mentioned that they had attended school together in Georgia, and REDDICK commented that if he had stayed with DAVIS, he would have also joined the CP.

(AT T-10, 1/64) ✓

BAYARD RUSTIN

In "The Saturday Evening Post", issue of July 11 - 18, 1964, page 76, BAYARD RUSTIN is the subject of a feature article captioned: "The Lone Wolf of Civil Rights". In it, RUSTIN is said to have come to New York in 1938, as an organizer for the Young Communist League (YCL), and as such, he had the job of recruiting students for the "Party". Furthermore, the article reports that during his first years in New York, RUSTIN gave most of his earnings to the "Party". He reportedly left the "Party" in 1941, the article states.

The "Daily Worker", February 11, 1957, page 1, column 2, reported that BAYARD RUSTIN, Executive Secretary, War Resisters League, was an observer at the 16th National Convention of the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP, USA), held in New York City, on February 9 - 12, 1957.

Source advised on September 25, 1963, that during a meeting of the National Board, CP, USA, on that date,

AT 100-6670

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS remarked that, "RUSTIN calls me constantly--openly."

(AT T-16, 9/63) ✓

Source advised on February 19, and 20, 1964, that BAYARD RUSTIN contacted BENJAMIN J. DAVIS on those dates and sought his advice as to how he could escape from a speaking engagement to which he was committed. On the latter contact, DAVIS told RUSTIN that he was working on his request and had contacted friends who had contacts with the group to which RUSTIN was to speak.

(AT T-17, 2/64) ✓

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

Source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild.

(AT T-18, 12/49) ✓

On March 5, 1944, source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York.

(AT T-19, 3/44) ✓

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party.

AT 100-6670

HOSEA WILLIAMS

On October 3, 1964, RUTH BAILEY, then an employee of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, (SCLC), Harlem, New York Office, while discussing several SCLC personalities with one CONNIE CAMPBELL, referred to WILLIAMS. BAILEY said WILLIAMS had mentioned to her (date not specified) that on a prior occasion (date not specified) HUNTER PITTS O'DELL had told him more about politics than he could read.

(AT T-13, 10/64)

AT 100-6670

B. Organizations



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
February 26, 1968

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Atlanta report of SA ALAN G. SENTINELLA dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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Date: 2/20/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-1473)
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12039)
SUBJECT: HENRY WINSTON
IS - C
(OO: NY)

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau, 2/12/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 12 copies of an LHM captioned "HENRY WINSTON, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, CP, USA, ATTENDS COMMUNIST PARTY MEETINGS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND, 2/16-17/68."

Copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York.

Eight informants attended the affair. For the sake of security, the information obtained from the informants is being attributed to [REDACTED]. All of the informants furnished substantially the same information with regard to what went on at the Communist Party (CP) meeting of 2/16/68. [REDACTED] furnished the information as to what went on at the 2/17/68 meeting.

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- ⑦ - Bureau (100-1473) (Enc. 12) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-3-69, CP, USA Organization)
(1 - 100-3-86, Pamphlets and Publications)
(1 - 100-3-72, Political Activities) (1 - 100- , CIRM)
5 - New York (Enc. 5) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- , Organization) (1 - 100- , HENRY WINSTON)
(1 - 100- , Pamphlets and Publications)
(1 - 100- , Political Activities) (1 - 100- , CIRM)
3 - Baltimore (100-12039)
(1 - 100-12125, Pamphlets and Publications)

RCN: JCK
(15)

100-442527-1

1 MAR 1 1968

NOT RECORDED

149 FEB 27 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN

BA 100-21039

The LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" since disclosure of information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of great value and compromise his future effectiveness.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Baltimore, Maryland

February 20, 1968

RE: HENRY WINSTON, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, CP,
USA, ATTENDS COMMUNIST PARTY MEETINGS,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
FEBRUARY 16 - 17, 1968

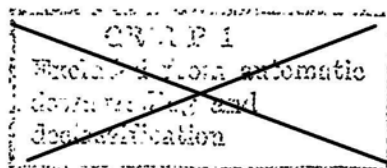
A confidential source on February 19, 1968,
advised that the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee
held a meeting February 16, 1968 at [REDACTED]
[REDACTED], the home of HENRY and REE
GREENBERG who are known to the source as current Communist
Party (CP) members.

A characterization of the Baltimore Freedom of the
Press Committee is appended hereto.

About 30 persons attended the meeting. The
following were identified by the source as current members
of the CP:

HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CP, USA;
GEORGE MEYERS, Labor Secretary, CP, USA; JACOB GREEN,
Chairman of the CP of Maryland; BOB LEE, HOWARD SILVERBERG,
MARY ROBERTS, AL BAKER, SAM SCHMERLER, DOROTHY GREEN,
JOE HENDERSON, MARCUS MC BRIDE, PETE FORREST, FRED SAMUELSON,
JULIA SAMUELS, HENRY GREENBERG, REE GREENBERG.

The meeting was opened by JACOB GREEN, Chairman
of the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee as well as
Chairman of the CP of Maryland at about 9 P.M. GREEN
advised the group that "The Daily World," a new Marxist
publication, would start publication May 1, 1968 and that
the CP, USA was doing everything possible to make it a
success.



ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

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RE: HENRY WINSTON, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, CP,
USA, ATTENDS COMMUNIST PARTY MEETINGS,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
FEBRUARY 16 - 17, 1968

GREEN then introduced BOB LEE, who is a member of the New Era Book Shop, 408 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. LEE stated that the book shop would handle the new publication and would attempt to disseminate it widely.

A characterization of the New Era Book Shop is appended hereto.

GREEN then introduced the guest speaker, HENRY WINSTON. He told of WINSTON's long association with the CP and described his conviction under the Smith Act as a Communist which resulted in a jail sentence.

WINSTON then told the group that there was a military-industrial complex in the United States which was controlling the country. He said this complex was controlled by an extreme right-wing and there was a serious threat that the complex might replace democracy in the United States with a form of facism. WINSTON said that the complex used racism in order to maintain a cheap supply of Negro labor in the United States. WINSTON called for a Negro-white unity to fight the complex. He called for an all out effort to withdraw United States troops from Vietnam. He urged the group to fight for a socialist United States.

WINSTON then called for an all out effort by the CP to set up a peace candidate in the national elections. He stated that The Daily World would play an important part in bringing peace and socialism to the United States.

At the urging of GREEN, a collection was taken up to support The Daily World. After the collection, it was announced that \$158.00 had been taken up in cash and \$60.00 in subscriptions.

Following a short question and answer period, the meeting was adjourned at about 11:20 P.M.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: HENRY WINSTON, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN, CP,
USA, ATTENDS COMMUNIST PARTY MEETINGS,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
FEBRUARY 16 - 17, 1968

The source further advised that the following
day, February 17, 1968, there was a CP meeting held at
[REDACTED], home of JACOB
GREEN which included the following:

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WILLIAM JOHNSON, Chairman of the CP of Washington,
D. C. and JACOB GREEN, HENRY WINSTON and SAM SCHMERLER.

The meeting got underway at about 2:20 P.M. with
GREEN stating that the meeting had been called to bring
together Party leaders to discuss the 1968 elections.

SCHMERLER then spoke as Chairman of the Political
Action Committee of the CP of Maryland. He was pessimistic
about the possibility of starting a third party in Maryland
which would support the ending of the Vietnam War.

During the discussion that followed, WINSTON stated
that the CP, USA wanted third party peace candidates backed
in every state of the United States and he requested the CP
of Maryland to make every effort to set up a third party which
would stand for peace.

They then discussed the New Era Book Shop. WINSTON
criticized the book shop for failing to bring young people
into the CP, for failing to make proper contacts on local
college campuses and also criticized it because there was no
forum set up by the book shop which would help to bring young
people on college campuses in active contact with progressive
ideas.

The meeting ended at about 5:20 P.M. with GREEN
assuring WINSTON that every effort would be made to set up
a third party peace movement in Maryland.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

BALTIMORE FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE

On May 10, 1956, a source stated the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee (FOPC) was first known to exist in December, 1949. It was reactivated by Maryland Communist Party leaders during the early part of 1952 to support "The Worker" and the "Daily Worker," East Coast communist newspapers published at that time. Since then the "Daily Worker" suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

On November 29, 1958, a second source said an announcement was made on November 17, 1958, by a member of the CP District Board of Maryland - D. C. District that the Baltimore Freedom of the Press Committee would no longer function as a separate committee. He said the CP would establish a new CP club consisting of a representative from all CP clubs in Baltimore to support and distribute "The Worker."

On February 9, 1959, a third source said that the same CP District Board member from the Maryland - D. C. District stated on February 4, 1959, that the name of the Freedom of the Press Committee would be retained by the CP. While the previous Committee had some members who were not members of the CP, the present Committee was a CP committee and would take its orders directly from the CP. On May 26, 1960, this source advised that this Committee was a part of the Communist Party and on May 22, 1967, he reported the Committee was still in existence.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX

NEW ERA BOOK SHOP, INCORPORATED

On September 19, 1962, a source advised that the New Era Book Shop, Incorporated, 101 West 22nd Street, Baltimore, Maryland, was organized by the Communist Party, Maryland - D. C. District, on July 30, 1962, with the sanction and financial backing of the Communist Party, USA. Its purpose is to sell communist literature and serve as a place where new Communist Party members might be recruited. The Book Shop is completely controlled and dominated by the Communist Party, USA.

On May 22, 1967, a second source advised that since June, 1963, the New Era Book Shop, Incorporated, has been located at 408 Park Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland. It continues to be operated under the complete control and domination of the Communist Party, USA. ROBERT LEE, Communist Party member, is managing the Book Shop.

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recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

5*

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Baltimore, Maryland

February 20, 1968

Title

HENRY WINSTON, NATIONAL CHAIRMAN,
USA, ATTENDS COMMUNIST PARTY
MEETINGS, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
FEBRUARY 16 - 17, 1968

Character

Reference

Memorandum dated and captioned
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

F B I

Date: 2/27/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
(157-6-47)ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5-15-92 BY 8123MC/15CFROM: SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-53902)
(157-400)RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - CPOSSIBLE RACIAL VIOLENCE
MAJOR URBAN AREAS
RACIAL MATTERSEnclosed herewith for the Bureau are eleven (11)
copies of LHM suitable for dissemination.b6
b7C
b7DSource utilized in LHM is PSI [] who
furnished information 2/26/68, re San Francisco Youth Club
meeting of 2/25/68.LHM is classified ~~confidential~~ inasmuch as it contains
data which could reasonably result in the identification of a
confidential informant of continuing value and compromise
future effectiveness thereof.The San Francisco and Oakland PDs are being advised
of information in LHM.

5 - Bureau (Enc. 11) (AM-RM)

3 - San Francisco (1 - 100-53902)
(1 - 157-400)
(1 - 80-461)

JFS/jr

(8) AGENCY: ACSI, OSI; SEC. SER:

1 FEB 29 1968

DATE FORW: 3/1/68

HOW FORW: RIS

BY: Dm w/c

RACIAL INT. SECT.

1 CC AT + LHM 806900

C. C. Bishop

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

M

Per _____

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

February 27, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Copies of this memorandum have been furnished local intelligence agencies of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

CALIF
According to a reliable source, within the past two days ROSCOE PROCTOR, a Negro, and publicly admitted member of the Communist Party (CP) National Committee, has met with CP and Marxist youth to explain how "white radical youth" can organize to help black groups at the time of racial disorders or riots.

PROCTOR pointed out that the fact he is well known as a CP leader has not hampered his meeting and working with various "black power groups." PROCTOR pointed out that in the past the "Black Panthers" were completely and violently anti-white, however, since HUEY NEWTON, Defense Minister for the Black Panthers, has received support from "white racials," the Black Panthers are willing to accept help from these "white radicals."

PROCTOR stated that ROBERT F. WILLIAMS' publication on Negro destruction of the whites and its tactics for guerrilla warfare in the cities, along with the destruction by sabotage of public utilities and general mayhem, is widely read among Negro youth and while this is not what he would like to see happen "if it must, it will."

PROCTOR stated closed meetings are taking place as to what the radical whites can do and within two weeks a more definite plan could be worked out, but generally the most effective plan, according to discussions held, would be to create a second front in order to divert and divide the police and National

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DECLASSIFIED BY 8123mc/NPO
ON 5-19-92

Group 1

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downgrading and declassification

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335 DEC 30, 1970

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ENCLOSURE

100-44-2504

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COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Guard forces attempting to stop riots or disorders. A second plan was to circulate and leaflet National Guard centers so that when riots occur many National Guard members may be influenced by argument that their use is to commit genocide against Negro people and not report for duty.

According to PROCTOR, approximately one-third of the National Guard in Detroit did not show up during the riots there.

PROCTOR reported that in his opinion San Francisco would explode with violence before Oakland, California, due to what he called the violent anti-white nature of the leaders in San Francisco.

PROCTORS and others stated that the next rioting would be more dangerous than any in the past because in the past the rioters were not armed and were unorganized.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

February 27, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Reference San Francisco memorandum dated as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b6
b7C

REPORTING OFFICE NEW YORK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 3/4/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 10/13/67 - 2/14/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY [redacted]	TYPED BY mnb
CLASSIFIED BY NLSER 60267 AAG DECLASSIFY ON: 25X		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	

B.A. Wills
D. M. Davis
C.D. R. B. [unclear]

REFERENCE

Report of SA [redacted], 11/3/67, at New York.

- P -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The following Special Agents assisted in the preparation of this report, having prepared the inserts shown after their names:

JOHN W. ROBINSON

Progressive Labor Party

ARTHUR J. GREENE

Socialist Workers Party

Workers World Party and Youth Against War and Fascism

Negro American Labor Council

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

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COPIES MADE:

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1-2nd OSI District, USAF (RM)
1-Naval Investigative Service
Office, NYC (RM)
4-New York (100-153735)

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REC 48
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EX-110

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI.	OSI.	SEC. SER.
Request Recd.				
Date Fwd.	DATE FWD.	3/27/68		
By	BY:			

~~SECRET~~

RACIAL INT. SEC.

NY 100-153735

ADMINISTRATIVE CONT'D

~~SECRET~~

RICHARD V. BOLAN

Congress of Racial Equality

SA GENE R. RALPH reviewed the file on the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People but found no information pertinent to this report.

Copies of this report have been sent to local intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

This report is classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains information from NY 3810-S*, a source which furnished information of highly sensitive nature about racial matters in the US and Communist influence therein. It is also classified "~~Secret~~" because it contains a concentration of information from NY 694-S* in the characterization of STANLEY LEVISON.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

100-153735-3536

NY T-2

[REDACTED]

100-153735-3353

[REDACTED]

(S) (U)

NY T-3

[REDACTED]

NY 100-153735-3353

[REDACTED]

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Characterization of JARVIS TYNER , AL SIMON.

NY T-4

[REDACTED]

100-153735-3353

[REDACTED]

Characterization of BETTY ROTONDI

NY T-5

CG 5824-S*

Characterizations of BETTINA APTHEKER,
JAMES JACKSON, JACK KLING and DANNY RUBIN.

- B -
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NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS CONT'D

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Identity of Source

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NY T-6

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-7

[REDACTED]

NY T-7

[REDACTED] (~~S~~) (U)

WF 100-43710
WF 100-43161-1A-18
-27

NY T-9

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of JOHN CUTCH

NY T-10

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (~~S~~) (U)

NY T-11

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterization of LEO RABOUINE

NY T-12

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-13

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-14

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (~~S~~) (U)

Characterization of LYDIA WILLIAMS

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NY 100-153735

INFORMANTS CONT'D

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Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NY T-15

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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Characterizations of ALVA BUXENBAUM,
SAM GOULDIN and AGNES WILLIS.

NY T-16

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Characterizations of ARTHUR KNIGHT, and
MILDRED MC ADORY.

NY T-17

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

NY T-18

[Redacted]

Characterization of WALTER LINDER

NY T-19

[Redacted]

100-147372-1B73

NY T-20

[Redacted]

100-147372-1B

(by request)

NY T-21

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

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NY 100-153735

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INFORMANTS CONT'D

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

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NY T-22

[REDACTED]

NY T-23

[REDACTED]

NY T-24

[REDACTED]

NY T-25

[REDACTED]

NY T-26

[REDACTED]

NY T-27

[REDACTED]

NY T-28

[REDACTED]



Characterization of JOE CHENERY

NY T-29

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-30

[REDACTED]

NY 100-79303

BSS, NYCPD
(By request)

NY T-31

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

NY T-32

[REDACTED]

NY 100-79303-2552

NY T-33

[REDACTED]

NY 100-79303-2521

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NY 100-153735

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INFORMANTS CONT'D

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

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NY T-34

[REDACTED]

100-79303-2556

NY T-35

NY 3810-S*

NY T-36

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of ERDINE and ZEKOR
ANTONSEN, GAIL SCHNEIDER.

NY T-37

NY 694-S*

Characterization of STANLEY LEVISON

NY T-38

[REDACTED]

Characterization of ELAINE OBRINSKY

NY T-39

[REDACTED]

Characterization of MILT ROSEN

NY T-40

[REDACTED]

Characterization of WILLIAM SCOTT

NY T-41

[REDACTED]

Characterization of RASHEED STOREY.

LEAD

NEW YORK

At New York, New York

Will continue to gather and report information re-
garding this matter.

-F*-

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**UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION**

~~SECRET~~

Copy to: 3 - 108th INTC Group, NYC (RM)
1 - 2nd OSI District, USAF (RM)
1 - Naval Investigative Service
Office, NYC (RM)

Report of:
Date: 3/4/68

Office: New York, New York

b6
b7c

Field Office File #: 100-153735

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DECLASSIFIED BY 60267 NISEPTNF
ON 8-8-01 # 930775

Synopsis:

The CPUSA attempted to exert influence at the NCNP Convention in Chicago, Illinois, where Party strategy was directed by CP Public Relations Director ARNOLD JOHNSON. The convention was disrupted by a Black Caucus and the Party supported the demands of this group. In September, 1967, DANNY RUBIN, CPUSA Organization Secretary, in a report to the Party's Organization Commission said that it is indicated that Negro-white alliances must be on a new level of equality and he called for strengthening the Party among the Negro people. The Party, as of early October, 1967, was divided on the question of Black Power. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of the Party's National Committee for Negro Affairs, delivered a major report on the Party's position on the Negro Question at a CP meeting in October, 1967, in which he examined what is new in racism, the current wave of Black nationalism, methods of struggle, and the Party's past and present role. Panel reports were given at the same meeting on matters such as Political Action in the Negro Community, Work in the White Community, Economic Problems of the Negro and Techniques and Tactics of Struggle. HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman of the Party, in November, 1967, issued a statement summarizing the conference at which LIGHTFOOT gave his report and called for a multi-billion dollar program to meet the needs of Black America. LIGHTFOOT's speech was issued in pamphlet form and the CPUSA has instructed all clubs to purchase this document so that all members can study and discuss it. The New York

~~SECRET~~~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic down-
grading and declassification~~

NY 100-153735

SYNOPSIS CONT'D

CP is concentrating on a program to get Negro and Puerto Rican workers employed on a New York State construction project in the Harlem area of NYC. The Du Bois Clubs of America at its 3rd National Convention called for an all-out campaign against racism in every area and for support of the Black community when it is under attack. The PLP had been involved in the racial disturbances that occurred in the NYC area in 1967. There is a Black Liberation Commission in the PLP which is the PLP's arm in the Negro ghettos. CLIFTON DE BERRY, National Committee member of the SWP, has stated that the SWP will help to mobilize Black political power and Black control of Black people. He called for recruiting Black militants for the SWP. The SWP has formed a Black Fraction to get Negroes into the SWP and this group is to publish a magazine "BAMN" aimed at the Negro communities. The "Workers World" has published articles praising the uprisings that occurred in the ghettos and criticizing the actions of police and officials of government. Information concerning Communist influence in the NALC and CORE set out. **STANLEY LEVISON continues to advise MARTIN LUTHER KING on matters of policy in the SCLC.**

- P -

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JFO/mnb
(1)

Individuals and organizations mentioned in the body of this report, who can be characterized and whose Communist Party (CP) affiliation is not described by the source furnishing the information, are characterized in the appendix section of this report. An asterisk indicates those persons identified in the appendix section of the report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Plans, Strategy and Policy of the Communist Party, United States of America (CPUSA) on a National Level

1. Policy Concerning the Convention of the National Conference for New Politics (NCNP)

The NCNP met in convention at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, during the Labor Day weekend of 1967. During the early part of the convention, the Negro delegates who called themselves "The Black Caucus" and who constituted about one-fifth of the persons present, presented a series of demands which would give them greater power in the affairs of the convention. A small portion of the Negro delegates who favored Black Nationalism, withdrew entirely from the convention and set up their own conference on the south side of Chicago. The majority of the Negro delegates who remained with the convention presented a series of demands which included 50 per cent Negro representation on all conference committees and asked for convention support for self determination for Black people, support of wars, "self liberation", condemnation of the "Zionist" in the Mid East, Negro control of Black communities and demands for government assistance for Negroes in the United States. The convention, after bitter discussion, accepted these demands.

NY 100-153735

JFO/mnb
(2)

On September 1, 2, and 3, 1967, during and after the convention activities of the day, CP members met and discussed the activities of the convention. It was agreed that the CP had been unable to exercise any degree of influence over the actions of the convention. It was decided that CP members should become active on various committees set up at the convention, which were to function locally throughout the United States until another conference of the NCNP was called in 1968.

During the evening of September 2, 1967, following the convention activities of that day, Negro CP members including RASHIED STOREY, DEBBIE BELL, CHARLENE ALEXANDER, EARL DURHAM and CARL BLOICE met in the Palmer House. It was felt that the CP would have to support the Black Caucus at the convention in its drive for equal representation for Negroes. It was also felt that they should try to persuade the Black Caucus to accept the idea of an integrated third political party. It was agreed that efforts should be made to prevent a Negro walk-out from the convention and to also speak up against an all-Negro convention. It was also decided that CP members should affiliate themselves with local Negro organizations in attendance at the convention.

NY T-1 ✓
October 5, 1967

Concerning the NCNP convention held at the Palmer House, Chicago, Illinois, from August 29, 1967 through September 4, 1967, "New Politics News", the official publication of the NCNP, published by the convention center for the NCNP, 1517 West Howard Street, Chicago, Illinois, issue number one, in an article entitled "Expect 2,000 Delegates and Observers," announced that the NCNP was sponsoring a "New Politics Convention on 1968 and Beyond" to be held at the Palmer House, State and Monroe Streets, Chicago, Illinois, during the period August 29 through September 4, 1967. This article indicated that this convention was called to consider the following:

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1. Discuss and debate policy objectives, political strategy and perspectives.
2. Debate and determine responses to the 1968 elections.
3. Compare and evaluate experiences since the last election.
4. Evaluate the NCNP's effort at a national coalition.
5. Determine the structure, program and leadership for the NCNP for the coming period.

Also in reference to above, the "Chicago Tribune" a Chicago Daily newspaper, issue of August 31, 1967, carried an article entitled, "7 Reds Here to Observe Conference".

This article stated that seven National leaders of the CP had registered as observers for the NCNP convention being held in the Palmer House, Chicago.

This article noted that approximately 2000 delegates would be attending the convention and that copies of the registration filed by registered CP leaders were furnished to the Tribune the previous day.

It is noted that of the 2000 attending the convention, 1000 would be designated as delegates and 1000 as observers. The article also noted that Arnold Johnson of New York City, who is a Public Relations Director for the CP headed the seven member CP delegation. The article identified the other members of this delegation as follows:

THOMAS DENNIS of Detroit, Michigan;
MIKE ZAGRAELL of New York City;
GILBERT GREEN of New York City;
ROSCOE PROCTOR of Oakland, California;
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and JAMES WEST of Chicago, Illinois;

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In addition, the article stated that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was Chairman of the CP of Illinois and Vice-Chairman of the National CP. The article stated that all seven of these CP leaders were from the National CP, 23 West 26th Street, New York City.

During the time the NCNP convention preliminary drafting session was being held on August 30, 1967, those individuals of the Negro race who had registered with the convention conducted a "Black Caucus".

This "Black Caucus" held a separate session to prepare its own agenda and workshops for the purpose of projecting a program of the Black people into the NCNP convention. This caucus held its separate meeting because this group believed the NCNP had failed to consult Negroes during the formation and early planning stages of the NCNP.

During this so-called "Black Caucus" session, those present were divided as to whether the caucus would eventually unite with the main NCNP convention.

Among those participating in this "Black Caucus", were the following members of the CP:

CAROLYN BLACK
HERB WRIGHT

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August 30, 1967

Relative to the Black Caucus, which is meeting separately from the NCNP proper, it is to be noted that representatives of the CP who are attending the convention as observers are attempting to sway the Black Caucus through such CP members as EARL DURHAM, CARL BLOICE and CAROLYN BLACK. The CP leaders who are directing this strategy are GIL GREEN and ARNOLD JOHNSON, and these individuals are operating out of room 1446 in the Palmer House.

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Relative to the Black Caucus group, approximately 11:30 AM, August 31, 1967, a Caucus of CP members who were attending the NCNP convention held a meeting in the room of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Room Number 904 at the Palmer House, Chicago. In addition to CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, the following CP members were also present:

ISHMAEL FLORY
EARL DURHAM
HERB WRIGHT
TOMMY DUNNIS
ARTHUR MCPHAUL
CARL BLOICE
CAROLYN BLACK

LIGHTFOOT began the discussion and mentioned that he blamed himself for not foreseeing the problem involving the Black Caucus and the NCNP convention. He mentioned that he had not foreseen the fact that the Black Caucus would operate independently from the convention proper.

After discussions it was the consensus of this CP Caucus group that the CP adopt a position of taking the Black Caucus group into the convention proper even though it was possible a split or walk-out could take place. LIGHTFOOT instructed those CP members present to work toward this goal.

The Black delegates to the convention who are trying to bring about participation of the Black delegates in the convention are led by Chicago City Alderman A. A. RAYNER and TIM BLACK of the Negro American Labor Council, a Negro Civil Rights organization composed of union members. Also included in this group are those CP members at the convention.

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During the NCNP convention session held on the last day, September 4, 1967, the NCNP moved into a discussion of its program and the implementation of this program by the NCNP Steering Committee.

During the course of the day's proceedings, the Black Caucus won most of its demands and the Black Caucus group had become consolidated into a strong and influential force.

The Black Caucus had after much discussion adopted the position of setting up a program involving two directions for new politics. One direction would explore a third party ticket, and the other direction recommended concentration on community organization.

Both of these proposals which the Black Caucus had submitted to the convention, had originally been furnished the Black Caucus by the CP. These proposals had been presented to the caucus by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and were adopted by the Black Caucus.

Also during the convention proceedings on September 4, 1967, the Steering Committee of the NCNP was selected. It was the decision of the Black Caucus that this NCNP Steering Committee was to include 12 Negroes and this matter was discussed within the Black Caucus.

Relative to the influence of the CP in the NCNP, and its convention, it is correct to say that the CP had considerable influence in both the preparation, the direction and the conclusion of the NCNP convention. It is, however, also safe to state that the estimates and the projections of the CP were not fully realized. The main direction adopted by the CP relative to this convention was for the establishment of a third party ticket as a decisive force in bringing about the coalescence of a Negro-liberal-labor alliance. This obviously was not in the thinking of the majority of the delegates at the convention. As a matter of fact, the majority of the delegates sentiment did not agree with the third party ticket concept.

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The general feeling of CP members who attended this convention was that the results of the convention were positive and the CP members were particularly struck by the influence that the Black Caucus exercised during the convention. CP members termed this influence as something new to American radical politics.

It is the generally accepted estimate of the CP members who attended that there was a lack of serious preparation for this convention by the CP and that this was based upon wrong estimates of the trends in the Negro community, however, the majority opinion was one of accomplishment and a sense of having established deeper roots in the general community.

September 5, 1967

On September 5, 1967, a CP of Illinois State Board meeting was held at a private residence in Chicago, Illinois. The purpose of this State Board meeting was to determine a preliminary estimate of the NCNP convention.

ARNOLD JOHNSON, CPUSA National Committee member and Public Relations Director for the CPUSA, made the opening remarks and indicated that the NCNP convention was a historical convention, highlighted by the role of the Black Caucus group.

JOHNSON noted that to understand the Black Caucus role, one would have to include as a background the Newark, New Jersey Black Power conference and the general Negro rebellion occurring in cities throughout the nation.

Others present for this Board meeting agreed that the convention had been a new experience for those CP members who attended.

They also were in general agreement that one of the highlights was the presentation to the convention by the Black Caucus of its 13 point demand.

The State Board members present made note of the fact that the CP members present during the convention when these 13 points were presented had worked hard to get the NCNP delegates to support this resolution.

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It was stated that the Party's method of working during the convention was that a CP Steering Committee set up for the convention met every morning at 8:00 AM. It was pointed out that this committee consisted of five CP members. However, this group also met every evening after every session and would consist of a larger group which included other CP members present either as observers or as delegates from other organizations.

It was also explained during this meeting that the CP had a youth fraction at the convention and this fraction would also meet every evening after the day's sessions.

Those present also agreed that the debate conducted during the NCNP convention was most interesting from an ideological point of view.

NY T-4
September 6, 1967

2. Plans and Policy Made
at National Meetings and
Expressed by National Officers

The source made available a copy of a report by DANIEL RUBIN* to the National Organization Commission on September 24, 1967, on "Working Class Ideology and Party Building". In this report, RUBIN made the following observations:

It is time to re-examine what is central to Party building today. The Negro people have indicated to the power structure that ghetto rebellions will continue until changes are made in the living conditions of the Negro masses. There is a message coming from the Northern working-class ghettos which says that class solidarity and inter-class alliance of Black and white must be on a totally new level of equality. Masses of Negroes are looking for a radical way out. In the working class and trade union movement both Black and white are rebelling against having to bear the brunt of the Vietnam war. Among the peace forces there is questioning of the present system, a shift to the "Left" and a search for a way out.

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Because of recent events, the objective need of the Party is much greater. The Party points the way to the bigger solutions both within capitalism and beyond. The possibilities for the Party to grow and strengthen are much greater today. However, there is a gap between what has been achieved in Party building and the needs and possibilities. The answer to closing this gap must be found and an examination of the Ford Motor Company strike and the Party's reaction to it as well as an examination of the rebellions in the ghettos might supply the answer.

From an examination of the Ford Motor Company strike and the rebellions in the ghettos, it is clear that the Party has problems of an ideological character, the heart of which is the class approach. Unless the Party fights for a sound working class approach to all the main issues, the Party has no reason to exist. The problem for the Party is how to achieve greater ideological clarity and unity in order to build the Party at a faster pace.

If the Party can become significantly involved in strikes such as motor company strikes and in activities in white working-class communities on Negro rights, it can become a means for mass struggles which would help the Party achieve a working-class outlook and orientation. Activity such as the above could be influential in bringing about clarity and unity on a working-class basis and encourage Party building.

It is recommended that a drive for 1000 new members be achieved between November 1, 1967, and the special convention of the Party, a period of about 6 months. This drive should emphasize winning shop workers, Negro and white, and strengthening the Party among the Negro people as a whole.

NY T-1
October 16, 1967

As of early October, 1967, the CPUSA was divided as to what its policy should be on several matters. One of these was on the estimate of the significance of the convention of the NCNP. The Secretariat of the Party has been attempting to resolve some of the Party's differences. The

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debate has concerned not only the Party's program but its tactics. On one side of this debate are those in opposition to the national leadership of the Party and this group is led by GIL GREEN and the group of young CP members who are sympathetic to his position. This situation in the Party is important because GIL GREEN has insisted that the Party program include a statement on armed struggle.

Another problem confronting the Party is the matter of the Negro Question. In this regard, JAMES JACKSON* has been in conflict with most of the Negroes in the Party leadership. The person who is regarded highly in the Negro leadership at the present time is CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT who in his draft of a report to the Party's National Negro Commission, in essence justified Negro Caucuses everywhere. LIGHTFOOT defended the opening of a radical fight for Black Power, in all organizations, especially trade unions.

JACKSON's position has been in opposition to that of LIGHTFOOT and JACKSON has stated that he did not join the CPUSA to defend Black Power or Black separatism and racism. However, JACKSON's position was attacked by other Negro Party leaders with the result that JACKSON has had to endorse LIGHTFOOT's report.

Even though, among the national leadership of the Party, there is considerable dissatisfaction over the question of tolerance of Black Caucuses, no one will speak out against this opinion.

NY T-5
October 13-18, 1967

During the period of October 10-12, 1967, a meeting of the National Executive Board (NEB), CPUSA, plus invited guests was held at the Abbey Victoria Hotel, New York City. The agenda of this meeting included a report from CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on the Negro liberation movement.

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LIGHTFOOT in his report mentioned that the items he would discuss would be covered in greater detail at the Party's Negro Commission meeting which was scheduled to be held following the completion of the NEB meeting. LIGHTFOOT stated that they should not allow themselves to become embroiled in a discussion on the subject of the Black Caucus at the NCNP convention in Chicago or whether or not this should constitute a model for future meetings of Negroes and whites. He said, however, that it should be recognized that there will be more Black Caucuses.

LIGHTFOOT noted that Negro nationalism can be progressive provided there is recognition of the equality of Negroes. He said that the CP's position on the question of nationalism should be that they draw a distinction between the different types of nationalism. He said they must distinguish between what is progressive and what is reactionary nationalism. He added that they must say that the Black Muslim Movement is reactionary despite their sympathy for its causes. On the other hand, according to LIGHTFOOT, any nationalism that fights Capitalism and Imperialism should be characterized as progressive. He said the Party must try to infuse a class consciousness into the Black nationalist movements.

LIGHTFOOT also commented that they should examine the Party to determine what house cleaning is necessary in order to win young militants to the Party.

NY T-5
October 13 - 18, 1967

The March, 1967 issue of "Political Affairs*" contained an article by ROSCOE PROCTOR "Notes on 'Black Power' Concept" which it said was presented not as a finished article but as a compilation of material and ideas on the term Black Power offered as a basis for discussion. PROCTOR comments that "In the next decade all indications are that Negro national consciousness (Black nationalism) will undergo an explosive growth within the United States. Negro migration to the cities, the cities' growing deterioration, the failure of society (including the trade unions) to fully integrate Negroes, the worsening economic conditions of Negroes, and their growing relations with colored people on a world scale will help to feed Black nationalist tendencies and growth".

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PROCTOR points out that it is a matter of history that nationalism has always flourished in the ghettos of the cities and that it is here "that Negro history will be made in the foreseeable future". He stated that police brutality, the failure of state and federal governments to provide Negroes with protection in the exercise of their civil rights, and the government's "racist policies" in involving young Negroes militarily in "foreign aggression" have added to Black nationalism.

PROCTOR also discusses the effects of tokenism, and the breakup of the Democratic Party-Labor-Liberal Coalition on the growth of a "national consciousness and identity among the oppressed Negro people".

According to PROCTOR, the Black Power slogan is synonymous with Black consciousness and is a means of reaching and uniting Negro poor politically and psychologically. He notes that Black Power advocates are not in agreement with the concept of non-violence and advocate self-defense for Negroes. Black power advocates are calling for more than political activity. They want Negroes to be proud of their race and to build "a power base around the question of blackness" as well as "independent political, social, economic institutions that they can control and use as instruments of change". PROCTOR adds a weakness in the Black Power concept is the lack of a program which is a necessity for Black Power to be realized in practice. Black Power advocates do not appear to see clearly that there are social classes in the United States or the need to develop a class viewpoint and consciousness among the working class.

PROCTOR in commenting on the "responsibility of Left and progressive forces" comments that "The growth of Negro nationalism is a reflection of Negro political maturity and it poses many new questions of theoretical and practical concern for the Negro freedom movement and for the Marxist movement."

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"This paper is intended to stimulate further discussion on theoretical aspects of the Negro question in the United States in the hope that such discussions will be finalized at a national conference in the field of Negro work held this year".

The CP, during one period, thought of the Negro question only in terms of a Negro nation and underplayed the class aspects of this question. According to PROCTOR, there is a need for a class approach to this question.

PROCTOR states that the term, Black Power, is the slogan of the "most politically advanced leaders" of the Negro people. "It is around this slogan that they seek to express both their political independence of monopoly capitalism and the organization of the Negro masses against their oppression."

PROCTOR writes that "Marxists-Leninists should help to put more flesh and bone on the Black Power slogan, to put more political and theoretical life into it, to give it a Marxist-Leninist interpretation". He adds, "They should help to develop programs around which Black Power can be realized in practice, which broaden and deepen its positive but too-general concepts, offering a guideline around which the Black masses can be mobilized in day-to-day struggles to improve their conditions of life".

The source made available a copy of the report given by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, identified as the Secretary of the National Committee for Negro Affairs, to the National Conference of the CPUSA, held in New York City October 14, 1967. In his report, LIGHTFOOT stated that it has always been true that the main requirement for social advances is the unity of Black and white in struggle at the grass roots level. In this report, he said he would examine what is new in racism, the nature of the present wave of Black nationalism, current methods of struggle, examine the Party's past position on the Negro Question, and determine what the Party's vanguard role should be.

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He referred to the article by ROSCOE PROCTOR and the quote mentioned above on the expected growth of Black nationalism. LIGHTFOOT stated that PROCTOR, however, did not say whether Black nationalism will be a form of nationalism directed against imperialism or whether it will be of a divisive separatist nature. He said he concluded that PROCTOR anticipates the problems of worsening conditions will continue to increase over the next ten to fifteen years. LIGHTFOOT maintained that the development of Black nationalism is a reaction to the general political situation in the country-at-large. He said that in order not to err in their judgment on the Negro Question, it is necessary to have a clear picture of the general trends in the country. He described the country as being at a crossroads and said that the Communists aspire to be social and political scientists always seeking ways and means of channelizing events in a progressive direction.

LIGHTFOOT in his report made the following additional observations:

The present period is marked by great economic, political, and social turbulence. The Negro protest movement had been the principal protest movement but today the peace movement is prominent and the forces in it are challenging the war policies of the JOHNSON Administration. Automation and cybernation have led to strikes; 1967 saw outbreaks of violence in the cities of this country, and the crime rate has risen. Dissatisfaction is evident in every aspect of American life. This growing strife arises from a capitalist system that is decaying but, especially, it is a result of the current war policy. The government has been committed for 20 years to a program aimed at saving the colonial system and imperialism and especially to promote the domination of United States capitalism and imperialism. It has resulted in the present situation.

The growing strife between the forces who must join together to achieve success is the most challenging problem facing the people's movements and the most important problem before the conference. The main weakness in the struggle of pro-democratic masses is in the area of ideas, concepts, and ideology. Racism is still being used by the ruling class as

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the main ideological weapon to divide the working class. The ruling class initiated and fostered the current trends of disunity among the populace. An example of this planned friction occurred in 1964, when Governor GEORGE WALLACE of Alabama visited Northern communities in his presidential campaign; the main purpose of which was to appeal to prejudice among white workers. The strategy of organizing a "white backlash" appeared in the 1964 elections and was one part of the effort to use white supremacy, prejudice and fear to mobilize white workers and further disrupt Black-white unity. The second effort in 1964, was the refusal of the Democratic Convention to seat the delegation of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP). The compromise forced on the MFDP was the basis for the division in the labor-liberal-Negro coalition that came in 1964.

An assessment of racist ideology in the United States today finds the so-called liberal community joined with the ultra-right for the purpose of defeating the efforts of the Black People's Movement to radically change their status. The main problem is that there is a lack of response and action among white people to counter this use of racist ideology by the ruling class. It is important to determine why racism can be so easily used. This ideology is fed by two aspects of life today, job insecurity arising out of the war economy and automation in industry and the second is the area of public housing. Greater unemployment adds to the problems of the Negroes in the ghettos. A survey of employment conditions in the Black ghettos shows that Black America is becoming more alienated from white America. Automation requires workers to improve their skills but some unions especially the building trade unions are an obstacle to Negroes acquiring these skills.

Housing as a source of conflict between Black and white dates from World War II following which the Negro ghettos were enlarged and efforts of Negroes to move into white neighborhoods were repulsed. The result has been enlarged ghettos with Negroes becoming the majority of the population in a number of cities. Racism has thus resulted in greater

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friction between Black and white. A radical change in the living status of Negroes requires a radical shift from racist ideology by white workers. This is essential to the building of a powerful coalition of Black and white today.

Racism is a major contributor to the growth of Black nationalism. This nationalism arises in part from a feeling of rejection by the white community. Being forced to remain in the ghetto has made the Negro more bitter and distrustful of white people. Today Negroes no longer believe what white society led them to believe, that their ancestral background is inferior. Today with Africans playing major roles in the world, Negroes have a pride in their race and a desire for identity with their past. They have concluded that the exercise of freedom requires dealing from positions of strength. These moods are found in the background of the slogan of "Black Power".

Another factor which encourages Black nationalism is the rise of three major categories of people in the ghetto. They are the migrant workers from the South who are unskilled and become unemployed, Negro youth both students and unemployed, and the third group is Negro business which has become a Black bourgeoisie. These categories represent a large section of the total Black population in most large cities and provide the main source of Black nationalism.

The main target of Black nationalism today is the power of the state and also business elements in the ghetto. It is progressive and does not exclude Negro-white unity. The CPUSA must distinguish between what is progressive and what is reactionary in today's Black nationalism. The CPUSA supports generally the main thrust of this nationalism which is progressive and is in the direction of the struggle against capitalism and imperialism. The Party rejects reactionary versions of Black nationalism, seeks a progressive trend, but will also fight reactionary tendencies within the progressive trend.

The new stage of the freedom struggle is marked by a growing crisis in techniques and methods. Some leaders have abdicated the policy of non-violence and called for the Negro to resort to violence. The CPUSA has had considerable experience in dealing with the question of force and violence,

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having been persecuted since 1948. Throughout the Smith Act trials Communists never renounced force and violence per se. The Party holds that at certain moments of history, the necessity for armed force may be present. The Party has said it seeks a socialist change through peaceful means. However, if the ruling class should block the channels for democratic expression, if it should become impossible to solve problems by peaceful means, the Party would call for the overthrow of the government by all possible means including armed struggle.

The present acts of violence by Negroes in the ghettos is defensive in nature and the Negroes' right to defend themselves, even by force of arms, should be supported. Before armed guerrilla warfare in the cities is considered, it should be ascertained whether other means are incapable of meeting the problems. Even though Negro gains have been small, substantial changes have been made and, with increased struggle by all segments of the people, meaningful progress can be made in the economic and political fields.

The main problems in the ghettos revolve around income and power. In the political area, the problem is how to change the present political structure. Black people are expressing their independence of the major political parties and are undertaking actions which can push Negroes into the political section of the power structure. Negroes are running for mayor in three cities and the MFDP is on the threshold of electoral victories. The voter registration drive to register Negroes is beginning to show results. The use of the vote to change the present relationship of forces in the government is the main direction the struggle must take. The main weapons which Negroes can use are their ability to halt production and reduce profits of big corporations, their ability to upset the profits of firms which practice discrimination, and their political power. All the forms of power which people possess are required to build a coalition of Black and white.

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An examination of the Party line on the Negro Question for the past 10 years shows it was correct but the Party did fail to understand and anticipate the current wave of nationalism. The Party underestimated the roles of color, race, and of oppression as forces of Negro nationalism. Another weakness in the Party's work is a growth of conservatism in the ranks. The Party lost the art of taking timely initiative and failed to find ways and means of offering constructive criticism to the labor field and in the civil rights movement.

In the coming period, the Party must identify itself with all advanced progressive forces but speak out whenever it has differences. The main question which the Party must concentrate on is how to establish lasting coalition of Black and white on different levels, especially in the working class. The Party, in the 1930's, pioneered Black and white unity at the grass roots level and must work for it again today using new approaches. To reach this goal, it is essential that white Americans must show their good faith toward Negroes by action in a common struggle: in interracial organizations in general and in the trade union movement in particular. The Party must be a force in abolishing all barriers to an equal say by Negro and white on all matters relating to the general welfare. Negroes alone must decide on problems in the ghetto. The entire Party operation from clubs to the National Committee must keep the problem as a part of every agenda.

The Party must make an aggressive drive to find solutions to the problem. The approach must be one of self-interest which some people cannot understand unless they are confronted with a crisis. If this must be, the Party should have no hesitation in creating a crisis. White skilled workers must be made to understand where their real interests lie and this can be done by making them conscious of the danger that the bosses may use differences between Black and white to destroy unions. The Party can reverse some of the trends towards disunity if drives are begun to organize the unorganized among the poorer workers, Black and white.

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Regarding the Negro freedom movement, the chief task of the Party must be to introduce a class content into the present wave of Black nationalism. The main concentration of the Party must be work among Black workers but they must also work closely with other levels of the Negro people. There is strength in both the moderates and young Black militants and each group has its role to play. The currents represented by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and the Congress of Racial Equality, are the hard core of the movement. Unity among them on most questions is necessary. The combined efforts of all these forces are needed.

There will be times when the Party will have to take issue with certain actions but will not underestimate the positive qualities of both the Left and center forces. The growth of anti-capitalist feeling in the organizations involved is laying the basis for a radical shift to the Left by all of the forces involved. There is a possibility of building the Party again as an influential force. Together Black and white Communists are going to make significant contributions toward radical changes in American society.

NY T-6
November 7, 1967

On October 14, and 15, 1967, the CPUSA Negro Commission held a conference at the Hotel Victoria Abbey, 51st Street and 7th Avenue, New York City, which was called "A Conference on the New Stage in the Struggle for Negro Rights".

At the opening session on October 14, 1967, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT gave a lengthy report on behalf of the National Board of the CPUSA, and LIGHTFOOT noted that part of his report was taken from an article by ROSCOE PROCTOR which had appeared in "Political Affairs".

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At the afternoon session of the conference on October 14, 1967, GUS HALL* stated that the Negro problems are a result of tokenism. He said they must know the direction to take as well as the forms of this direction, and must determine the Party's alliances and class forces. Then the Party must help to define these forces. HALL continued that the Party's greatest task is to win large masses of Northern whites to fight in the struggle for Negro freedom. The Party must convince the peace forces that they can win if they help win Negro freedom.

On the night of October 14, 1967, the conference was divided into panels, one of which was a panel on "Techniques and Methods of Struggle" which was led by ROSCOE PROCTOR. PROCTOR noted that in Northern California, 500 Black people are talking about armed guerrilla warfare and terrorist action against Uncle Toms in the ghetto. He said that all of these ideas must be rejected but that they can support the idea of self-defense because it is defined in the Constitution. Violence stems from the fact that violence is the only thing which the power structure will recognize and it then causes them to sit down and discuss the issues.

At the session of October 15, 1967, a report was given by ALVA BUXENBAUM* on the panel held the night before on "Afro-American Women". She dealt mainly with the need for participation by Black women in the Party to help formulate the program and line of the Party. She said there is a tendency in the Party to downgrade Black women and not give them the same courtesy and equality as white women.

A report was also given by MIKE ZAGARELL on the panel on "Work in the White Community". He said the Party should publish a pamphlet on racism, taxes, and housing which should be distributed in the white communities. He said they should work to make the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party a challenge at the Democratic Party convention in 1968 and should take the lead in organizing the unorganized which would help develop Black and white unity. He stated the Party should also organize a financial campaign to support the RAP BROWN case.

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ROSCOE PROCTOR gave a report on the panel on "Techniques and Methods of Struggle". He said the Party must be active and have a program for the struggle which takes place in the Black community. The Party must advocate ownership in the Black community and must give leadership in organizing Black congresses in Negro areas to unite Black organizations around programs of action to win rights for Negroes.

A motion was approved by the conference to have the Party write a manifesto on the Negro Question to oppose the continuation of the Subversive Activities Control Board.

NY T-2
October 16, 1967

Following LIGHTFOOT's report at the National Negro Commission meeting on October 14, 1967, there was a discussion of this report. The discussion that followed agreed with LIGHTFOOT's report with no major controversy developing in any areas. All that was stated was identification with the report. The discussion lasted only until the evening and then the group broke up into panels that met at the Park Sheraton Hotel. There were six panels dealing with the following topics:

The Negro in the Arts, chaired by AL SIMON^{*}

Political Action in the Negro Community, chaired by EARL DURHAM;

The African American woman question, chaired by ALVA BUXENBAUM:

Work in the White Community, chaired by GIL GREEN;

Techniques and Tactics of Struggle, chaired by ROSCOE PROCTOR;

Economic Problems of the Negro Community, chaired by CARL BLOICE.

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EARL DURHAM opened the panel on Political Action in the Negro community indicating that there was no prepared report because the person responsible for the panel was not available. However, he felt the panel should discuss the general problems of political action.

The discussion was general and the only significant development was the participation of JIM JACKSON. JACKSON indicated, in essence, that he was opposed to developing a line where the main emphasis in the ghetto was for political action around New Politics. His emphasis was on independent campaigns or any campaigns that guaranteed the expansion of the maximum number of Negro candidates.

Additional questions were raised in the panel on the possibility of putting a presidential ticket from the Party as a write-in in 1968, but then it was also suggested that it be brought back to the conference, and the meeting adjourned.

The meeting reopened Sunday, October 15, 1967, back at the Hotel Victoria Abbey with continued discussion and then reports from the panels.

The first report from the panel was by AL SIMON on the Negro in the Arts. SIMON indicated that the panel itself did not materialize the preceding evening because no one attended, so he would give the report that he was going to give to the panel. He gave the report and the essence of the report was an examination of the position of Negro artists, writers and performers in the country. He discussed the content of their work as being mainly in the Black Power stream. He gave many examples of restrictions and discriminations but also emphasized how these artists were now working to improve the image of Black America. The only proposal projected was a national conference of African American artists to take place in the future.

The report from the panel on Economics was given by CARL BLOICE. BLOICE gave statistics on the worsening economic condition in the ghetto. He proposed a long range strategic program but first, the Party should reject the third world concept and second, reject the analysis that the Black ghettos are an internal colony. The immediate questions are:

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1. Organization of the unorganized;
2. Fight JIM CROW in the building trades;
3. A shorter work week;
4. A crash program to combat hunger and poverty;
5. A new look at the Negro American Labor Council.
6. Attention to the youth;
7. A closer study of A. PHILLIP RANDOLPH's freedom budget.

Following the panel reports, the conference went into a discussion of those reports. All of the reports were adopted with very few amendments until ROSCOE PROCTOR proposed that the establishment of Black Party clubs be considered as a form in the Black communities. The debate was quite extensive and lasted almost an hour which ran the conference overtime. The essence of the debate was the concern that PROCTOR's proposal would formalize JIM CROW clubs. PROCTOR tried to explain he was only discussing it as a tactic. The resolution of the debate was the withdrawal of the motion and the adoption of the amendment that had been made by CARL BLOICE not to have Black clubs. The question was referred to a future Negro Commission meeting. The debate became sharp because as part of the discussion, PROCTOR indicated he felt that perhaps a Black caucus in the Party should also be sanctioned.

NY T-4
October 16 and 19, 1967

The source made available a copy of the report from the panel on "Techniques and Method of Struggle" presented on October 15, 1967, at the Conference on Strategy and Tactics in the New Stage of Struggle for Negro Liberation. The report noted that this panel discussed the Party's attitude on the question of organized armed uprisings in the ghetto, the problem of struggle for partial gains, and the question of the type of forms of struggle which can be used.

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This report stated the following:

"On the question of the use of violence in the ghetto, we as Marxists have always affirmed that oppressed people have the right to forcibly overthrow an oppressive regime when the channels for democratic change are closed to them"---"Therefore, there can be no question of the right of the Black people in the U.S. to use violence to achieve change. Our estimation of when violent means are called for is determined by time, place and circumstances and our position at any given moment strives to reflect the concrete situation and conditions which prevail at that moment".

The report continued with the following observations:

The development of the emphasis being placed on armed struggle is related to other factors. There is the growing lack of confidence by Negroes in their ability to achieve change through the democratic process, a lack of confidence in white workers to overcome racism and join with Negroes in struggle, and a lack of an alternative program to violence radical enough to solve the ghettos' problems. The only purpose for armed insurrection is to seize political power otherwise it should not be undertaken. Actions which are not aimed at improving the conditions of the masses and which are not supported by the masses, invite reprisals on the Black community and should be rejected. In addition, terrorism within the Black community directed against so-called Uncle Toms and those who refuse to go along with the program is divisive and should also be rejected.

The question is to organize within the community and to isolate those not acting in the community's interest. While not advocating a policy of looting and violence, it is believed that the uprisings did do some good in dramatizing the problems of the ghetto. Once uprisings are put on an organized basis, they become something else and will be dealt with as such. Unless conditions are improved in the ghettos, Negroes will continue to react to existing conditions and to instances of police brutality. The Party should do everything it can to prevent the possibility of any onslaught on the Black community.

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With regard to the use of violence, the legitimate area is the area of self-defense which the Party supports including armed self-defense if necessary. It also supports the demand that Negroes police their own community. However, it is believed that the majority of American people, including Negroes, are not yet convinced that the system should be changed much less by armed force. The Party, therefore, rejects today the organizing of armed uprisings in Black communities.

As to partial gains, reforms and revolution, it is believed that reforms are necessary steps in the struggle for revolutionary change but are not decisive in themselves. The struggle must not stop with the winning of partial gains or reforms but must go on to a higher level. Each victory should be followed with demands and a program aimed at improving the condition of the Negroes. Demands must be based on what the community needs and the Black community is in an economic crisis which only radical demands can begin to meet. The Party must fight for the principle that government has the responsibility to provide work at union wages for all who seek employment and insist that work opportunities must be tailored to meet human needs, to the skills and capacities of those seeking work.

Emphasis should be placed on reforms that will weaken monopoly capital such as public ownership of utilities, nationalization with a guarantee of public control, and community control over community institutions. The Party must fight for immediate reforms because mass organization takes place around local issues which offer realizable demands and the possibility of immediate victory. Struggles around immediate demands not only organize people but educate them. To relate partial demands with radical long-term demands, it is advisable to advocate a program composed of several points.

In order to change the direction the struggle should take, it is essential that the Party have a program and be a part of the struggle. A program for the Black community should be a dual one, one aimed at building Black control and one which relates to more radical demands to be fought for and begun by Black and white Americans. The character of the program must be radical.

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"Our main contribution in the Black community today, after having injected program into the struggle, is to project a class analysis of the society in which we live and to expose the main enemy of the people, to develop a class consciousness among Black working people, to develop a struggle aimed at making the democratic machinery function more effectively for the people and to fight for political representation which will be responsive to the people". The report noted, "That in order to strengthen the influence of Marxist ideas in the movement, it is necessary to develop Left forms for education and action within the Black community." ----- "In the development of forms the intent is to bring ideological and organizational influence of our Party to bear upon the mass movement, to more effectively participate in struggles that are already in motion, to project issues and initiate struggle not presently being conducted and to recruit more advanced, active militants into our Party".

The panel reported that there is a need to call together the organizations in the Black community in some type of council to get them to agree upon a unified struggle on issues. Some of the ideas proposed were:

1. Commemorating holidays of Black heroes and forming Black caucuses when the need arises.
2. Promote cultural centers and bookstores in the ghetto.
3. Provide Marxist training schools for the training of Black cadre in the Party.
4. Develop more full-time Black organizers for the Party.
5. Assign full-time regional coordinators to help strengthen the work of the Party in the Black and minority communities.
6. Regional seminars of Black comrades.

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7. Help build conferences of Black youth leading to a National Youth Congress.

8. A bulletin to be put out by the Party's Negro Commission to discuss ideological differences within the Negro people's movement.

NY T-7 ✓
December 4, 1967

The source furnished a copy of the report of the panel on "Work in the White Community" which met on the night of October 14, 1967, during the conference held by the CPUSA Negro Commission. This report, approved by the conference, noted that there are serious dangers of racial conflict and further disintegration of relations between Black and white workers. It said there are areas of common concern between Negroes and whites and that progress in these areas requires mutual struggle and unified actions. It called for impressing on the trade union movement that its future is dependent upon a fight on behalf of the Negro people. It also called for making city dwellers aware that the future of the country's cities depends upon a reordering of national priorities and that the interests of white are one with Negroes in this struggle.

The report stated that, in order for the Party to fulfill its role in leading the struggle, it must undertake an intense and thorough ideological campaign in its own ranks. It recommended that the following actions be taken:

1. CP members should be equipped to act as initiators of struggle in places such as jobs, unions, social organizations and neighborhoods.

2. The Party must make full and effective use of all available literature and should produce a new pamphlet to deal with the issues facing the white community. This pamphlet should advance ways of building true honest Negro-white unity.

3. Serious attention should be given to building an organization like the Civil Rights Congress*which can be used to coordinate national programs and through which Black and white people can work together on an equal basis.

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4. The CP should open a second front in the anti-war movement and show the white peace groups that Black-white unity must be based on making the struggle for Negro freedom as much a part of peace work as the peace issues are for the Negro freedom movement.

5. The challenge of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party should be made a central national issue of struggle.

6. The Party should use its trade union work to build Black-white unity. Every CP District should select a plant or industry in which to take the lead in organizing the unorganized.

7. The building trades should be a special area in which to fight to open union membership to all minority groups.

8. The Party should be in the forefront of the defense of such as RAP BROWN, the Fort Hood Three, the Revolutionary Action Movement* and others who have been subjected to "frame-up prosecutions".

9. The Party must make proper use of its press. "The Worker*" and "progressive nationality papers" must give the issues more coverage and they should serve as instruments of education and agitation. They must be indispensable tools for the Party's mass work.

10. Special attention must be given to Party work among nationality groups, especially youth in this field.

11. A campaign should be initiated in white community work around the theme "to save our cities" and such a program can serve as a means of developing Negro-white unity.

12. An important part of the struggle for Negro-white unity as well as the struggle against racism is a campaign to secure the defeat of Governor WALLACE in the 1968 elections.

13. A fight should be made in every school system and on every campus to guarantee full equality on every level, from open admission policies to positions of policy-making.

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14. The CP policy of industrial concentration is important to the struggle in the white community. If a breakthrough can be made among white workers on the needs of Negro workers, then these unions and workers can become a powerful lever in the trade union movement.

This report should serve as a basis in every District for the Party to make the fight against racism a main part of its work in every field.

NY T-8 ✓
November 16, 1967

A CP meeting was held at Academy Hall, 853 Broadway, New York City, on the evening of October 25, 1967, to hear CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT speak on the question of Black Power. LIGHTFOOT's main point was that the idea of Black Power had caused a drifting away from the CP of both Negro and Jewish members. He said that Negroes should not think of Jewish people as Capitalists and as oppressors.

LIGHTFOOT also stated that advocates of Black Power should not have singled out Israel as the aggressor and the oppressor in the Israeli-Arab conflict. He said that instead, they should have pointed out that the International Zionist Movement was the real cause of the war.

LIGHTFOOT stated that some advocates of Black Power believe that changes in the status of Negroes can be forced and do not believe that the necessary changes can be achieved with the coming of Socialism arrived at through parliamentary means. LIGHTFOOT added that these ideas, even though incorrect, have caused some Negroes to drift away from the Party. He noted that the idea of forcing change will not occur because Negroes do not have guns and the white power structure will not allow them to obtain them.

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October 27, 1967

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On October 24, 1967, a meeting of the Jewish Commission, CP of Illinois, was held in Chicago, Illinois. This meeting consisted, in the main, of a report by JACK KLING* on the Party's analysis of the events at the convention of the NCNP in Chicago and a report by KLING of major items taken up at the last National Committee meeting of the CPUSA.

He stated that it was decided at the National Committee meeting to make the seating of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP), at the forthcoming convention of the Democratic Party, a major point of concentration. He said that a campaign will be started involving the seating of the MFDP which will include a petition campaign as well as a demonstration.

According to KLING, the major contributors at the recently held National Committee meeting of the Party were GUS HALL and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. According to KLING, LIGHTFOOT identified the Black Nationalist Movement as "pregressive", and said that the Party must identify with the following three sections of the Negro population:

1. The Party must ally itself with the militant movement signified by H. RAP BROWN.

2. The Party must ally itself with an attempt to move forward the moderate sector of the Negro population which is headed by the Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

3. The Party must isolate the conservative elements of the Negro population, signified by the Reverend JAMES JACKSON, head of the Baptist Church.

NY T-10 ✓
October 25, 1967

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The source made available a news release of the CPUSA dated November 6, 1967, which stated that HENRY WINSTON, "National Chairman of the Party" had summarized in a statement the discussion of a recent conference of the CP calling for a "mass Black liberation drive". It said this conference called by the Party's Negro Affairs Commission was attended by 80 leading Communists from all over the United States. The news release noted that WINSTON's statement dated November 6, 1967, shows the CP position on points being debated in many areas and with additional questions resulting from the Negro liberation struggle and revolt of Negroes in the cities. It said that WINSTON "calls for a massive program to 'make life bearable for the Black Americans,' and urges 'unity and militancy'".

The news release continued, "Winston calls for immediate steps to guarantee election of 'Negro mayors, United States Senators, Congressmen' and other public officials in 1968 while also demanding an urgent massive, multi-billion dollar crash program to meet all the needs of Black America. He relates this issue to the need for an end of the war in Vietnam."

NY T-6
November 11, 1967

"The Worker", an East coast Communist newspaper, November 12, 1967, pages 4 and 10, printed the full statement by HENRY WINSTON which was issued by the CPUSA. This statement contains in substance the following:

The CP has been fighting for Negro freedom under all conditions for more than 40 years and is continuing that fight today. The CP claims no special rights for its pioneering efforts except the right to continue the struggle, it will never stop. The Party admits it has much to learn from the new leaders of the Negro freedom movement but can offer the experiences it has gained in this fight to aid in the future struggles.

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Negroes have now arrived at a crisis in their struggle because they are faced with the question of how they can "achieve full equality-NOW" and not in the future. Negroes are being provoked to violence by the actions of government such as Congress rushing through a seventy four billion dollar a year military budget, more riot training for police and the National Guard, more repressive laws, and more police brutality in the Negro communities. Negroes have been oppressed, enslaved, outraged and had their basic rights refused for years. Negro Americans "are faced with a struggle for survival. We need ask no one how to defend our inalienable rights to live as human beings". In addition, the right to self-defense "from violent attack by racists in or out of uniform by all means including armed defense if necessary, is inviolable . We support that right."

The increase of police brutality nationally against Negroes and the growth and influence of the John Birch Society and the Ku Klux Klan*has resulted in a demand for the right of Negroes to "police their own communities. We fully support that right." In addition, the CP "has always affirmed the right of oppressed people to forcibly overthrow an oppressive regime whenever the channels for democratic change are closed to them." Negroes in the United States have the right "to use violence to free themselves from oppression and to win full freedom." However, the right to use violence should be determined by the circumstances and conditions that prevail at the time.

The factors that have brought about the emphasis on the need for armed struggle include:

1. The refusal of the ruling class and the JOHNSON Administration to permit anything but token changes especially in the ghettos.

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2. The failure of white people to understand the seriousness of the crisis in the ghetto and to join with Negroes in their struggle for radical changes.

3. Failure by government to take decisive action against racists resulting in a recognition of the need for reliance on self-defense, including armed defense.

4. The actions of organizations such as the Ku Klux Klan and the White Citizens Council in inciting racial violence.

5. The failure to produce an alternative program to violence radical enough to solve the problems of the ghettos.

6. The lack of class consciousness of an understanding of revolutionary tactics by the leaders of the Negro freedom movement.

The uprisings in the ghetto show that Black people are ready to fight for "full-freedom NOW." The problem is to make the best use of this new militancy and to prevent the power structure from misusing it. It is in the spirit of courage and clarity of purpose that the question of armed struggle must be judged. "Communists believe in the use of violence to achieve political objectives only when reaction has closed off the channels---" of "peaceful means." However, as the Party views the situation, the majority of American people, today, including Negroes, are not convinced that the system must be changed. Negroes cannot undertake armed uprisings without support and so the Party rejects the organizing of such uprisings in Negro communities. Terroristic actions not supported by the masses and aimed at improving conditions for them invite reprisals and should be rejected. Also terrorism directed at the "Uncle Toms" in the Negro community is divisive and should be rejected.

The 1967 ghetto uprisings achieved some results in that they focused the attention of the nation on the conditions of the ghettos and also "sharpened and deepened mass resistance to the unjust war in Vietnam and inspired to greater militancy the struggle to end it." In addition, Negroes gained representation in public office because of these uprisings.

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The principal task now is to rally nationwide support for the Negro struggle especially white workers. The CPUSA, before the summer of 1967, called for united action by all Left forces and for all Communists to work to get Black and white Americans to unite and act immediately. Such united action must be undertaken now to avoid future "hot summers". "There is an urgent need for organized militant and united struggle in every Black community in the United States." The tactics should include any form of action that will advance the freedom struggle including "mass marches, demonstrations, massive militant civil disobedience, boycotts and strikes. It should include sit-ins, sit-downs and sit-outs and armed defense when necessary." Efforts should be made by Negroes to elect Negro public officials on all levels. The only test of the tactic to be used is whether it will advance or set back the struggle.

The forms of organization to be used are those which will unite the people of the Black community and coordinate their activities, city, state and nationally, to bring pressure on the power structure. Black communities should be united politically to strive for increased Negro representation. Unity of the Black community can result in Black Power. There also exists a basis for achieving greater levels of Black-white unity.

The answer to the conditions that exist in the cities of the country lies with the Federal Government. The country must change from giving priority to war and provide for peace-time conditions, which means ending the "unjust war in Vietnam". There is a growing awareness of the interrelation of the crises in the ghetto, the cities and the war in Vietnam, and a struggle must be conducted to resolve them.

The source made available a leaflet announcing the sale of a pamphlet "Black Power and Liberation: A Communist View" by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. This pamphlet contains LIGHTFOOT's speech to the meeting of the National Negro Commission on October 14, 1967. The leaflet states:

"The publication of this report by Comrade Lightfoot is an ideological-organizational event in the work of our Party to help bring our position to the people on one of the urgent questions of the day."

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The sources made available a leaflet of the CPUSA which is identified as an Outline for Club Discussion of the pamphlet by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT entitled "Black Power and Liberation: A Communist View". This leaflet contains the following instructions:

"The club leadership should arrange that the pamphlet be purchased by every member in advance of the scheduled discussion. Every member should study the pamphlet and come prepared to answer the questions, participate in the discussion, raise points that need clarification, etc. For a fruitful discussion, it is essential that the participants relate their own experience.

"From the very beginning of the discussion, attention should be focused on the basic and most important points which in their totality encompass the Communist view on Black Power and Liberation so that the whole of the program of the Party is understood. For this we suggest the reading of the following paragraph as an introduction to the opening session:

"Comrade Lightfoot speaks of the unprecedented problems this nation of ours faces today; the growth of fascist danger, the germs of disunity when unity is the most urgent question, the need for a radical change, etc., to understand the reason for the growing crisis. The pamphlet poses six basic questions. These are: 1) the character of the present period; 2) what is new in racism; 3) the nature of the present wave of Black nationalism; 4) the methods of struggle required for today; 5) an estimate of the Communist Party's position on the Negro question in the last nine years in the light of today's requirements and tasks; 6) what the vanguard role of the Party is in the circumstances of today.' "

NY T-12 and NY T-13
January 22, 1968

On December 13, 1967, an enlarged Illinois CP State Committee meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois, at which the main topic of discussion was based on the Negro Question. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Chairman of the National CP Negro Affairs Commission, gave the main report.

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In his report, LIGHTFOOT spoke of winning equality for Black people in this country. He said that mere integration will not solve the problems of Negroes in America and, therefore, the CP must be the pace setters and not be afraid to confront the realities the CP faces in America. He also spoke of discriminatory practices within the labor movement in the United States as well as of practices which he described as being employed by the United States capitalistic system to keep the Negro "down" on the economic ladder. He said the CP must find ways to combat these practices.

Following a discussion of LIGHTFOOT's talk, the meeting resumed in panels, one of which was a Negro-Labor Alliance panel. In this panel, HERB WRIGHT called for:

1. Breaking discrimination in the craft unions, especially the building trades.
2. Organize the unorganized.
3. Build the Negro American Labor Council and Negro caucuses in the labor unions.
4. Combat racist ideology among workers.

LIGHTFOOT later commented that the Party must take the initiative and launch the program around the building trades as recommended. He said the New York District CP is working on a similar program, especially where federal funds are involved. He said they must cease being timid and that there are enough Communists in Chicago to begin the program.

In summarizing the panels, LIGHTFOOT called for action not just talk. He noted that the Party was forced out of the labor movement and other mass organizations, yet was able to move ahead and play a vanguard role. He expressed satisfaction with the meeting and said he expected the Chicago Communists to get a real struggle going against the building trade unions.

NY T-2
December 13, 1967

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- On December 17, 1967, the CPUSA held a National Organization Committee Meeting at 23 West 26th Street, New York City, which is the headquarters of the CPUSA. At this meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, head of the Party's Negro Affairs Committee, was asked by DANNY RUBIN to speak.

LIGHTFOOT stated that there was one thing he wanted to make clear and that was the fact that Negro nationalists, STOKELY CARMICHAEL and H. RAP BROWN had a great many Negro followers and, whether the Party agreed or disagreed with the views of such Negro nationalists, these persons had a great impact on the American Negro. LIGHTFOOT added that he did not know whether CARMICHAEL and BROWN were headed in the direction of a Left-wing group such as one representing the Chinese Communist viewpoint or were merely Black racists. He noted that, in any event, it was clear that they were not headed in the direction of the CPUSA. He added that he had raised this point because it appeared to him that the CPUSA had a growing tendency which was resulting in their isolation from the Negro masses.

LIGHTFOOT was also critical of the lack of Negro CP members in the Districts of the Party and, in conclusion, warned that the CPUSA, in order to advance, had to recruit among the Black masses or these forces would be lost to racist leaders such as STOKELY CARMICHAEL and H. RAP BROWN.

NY T-1

December 18, 1967

The National Committee of the CPUSA met in New York City during the period of January 14 - 16, 1968. At the opening session, GUS HALL spoke for several hours and, during his speech, said that the CPUSA is constantly involved in the struggle to involve the masses in work which would help the Negro, youth, and the working man. He called for the Party to help Negroes get seats in the National Conventions of both major parties. He also urged all CP members to evaluate candidates for office in their various districts and, wherever possible, to vote for the election of Negroes.

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JAMES JACKSON, in his comments at the meeting, stated, in essence, that the plight of the Negro people and the struggle of the working class are tied together.

GEORGE MEYERS, the Labor Secretary of the CPUSA, also spoke at this meeting. In his remarks, he stated that the class struggle was a great force for change in America and directly influenced all other mass struggles such as the fight of the Negro people for equality, the struggle for peace, and the struggles for civil rights. He said that the Party believes in Negro-white working class unity. He also noted that the CPUSA would continue its day to day struggle and would lead the working class in the revolutionary transition to Socialism.

NY T-1

January 17, 18, 1968

The sources made available a memorandum issued by the National Education Department, CPUSA, dealing with the question of Negro History Month, February, 1968. This memorandum sets forth tasks for 1968, on the occasion of the celebration of Negro History Month. These tasks are set forth as follows:

"Recent years have witnessed great advances in the struggle for national liberation, particularly in Africa. And in this country they have witnessed a tremendous upsurge of the struggle for Negro liberation. In the light of these developments the celebration of Negro History Month and its utilization as an instrument in the struggle takes on greater significance than ever before, especially in the fight to involve white Americans.

"February, 1968, should become the occasion to promote observance of Negro History Month by schools and churches, by trade unions and other organizations. It should become the occasion for the organization of lectures, displays, affairs and other activities in all communities. All Party organizations should give serious attention to the stimulation of the widest variety of public activities.

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"Within the Party, discussions should be organized in club meetings and other gatherings on Negro history and on the Negro freedom struggle today. Special attention should be given to the following:

"1. Study and discussion of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's report to the National Party Conference of October 14-15: Black Power and Liberation. A question outline for such study and discussion accompanies this memorandum. These should include discussions devoted especially to the fight against racism as an alien ideology and on the development of struggle among white Americans.

"2. Study and discussion of the February issue of Political Affairs, a special 96-page issue devoted entirely to additional material from the Party Conference and to other articles on Negro history and Negro liberation.

"3. Plans for the widest distribution of both the LIGHTFOOT report and the February Political Affairs. Also, plans for the distribution of the newly-published Autobiography of W.E.B. Du Bois.*

"4. Public forums during February to be devoted to the subject of Black Power and Negro Liberation.

"5. Organization of city-wide or district-wide ideological conferences on Negro liberation.

"6. Exhibits on the role of the Communist Party in the Negro liberation struggle in progressive bookshops and other suitable locations."

NY T-12 and NY T-13
January 22, 1968

3. Plans and Strategy Revealed
at Lower Level Meetings of
the Party

On September 14, 1967, a meeting of a committee of CP members was held at 627 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, New York. This committee had been designated by the Kings County CP Peace Committee to set up a meeting of a women's peace organization.

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ALVA BUXENBAUM, present at the meeting, discussed a report previously given by LYDIA WILLIAMS* on the Black Caucus held at the National Conference for New Politics, which was held in Chicago, Illinois, August 29, 1967, to September 4, 1967. ALVA BUXENBAUM criticized LYDIA WILLIAMS for having no Marxist training or background. She said that LYDIA WILLIAMS advocated the formation of all-Black caucuses for Negro areas. BUXENBAUM disagreed with this since she felt that Negro and white people would not thereby achieve any degree of unity or cooperation.

RASHEED STOREY* also present at the meeting, strongly disagreed with ALVA BUXENBAUM and stated that times are changing; that there must be Black caucuses in Negro areas because white people cannot tell the Negro people what to do. He added that henceforth, white people can no longer work in Negro areas. STOREY told BUXENBAUM that she must work with the Black caucus to be established in her area and not to attempt to form a mixed Black and white unity group.

NY T-10
September 21, 1967

A meeting of the National Youth Commission of the CPUSA was held on November 12, 1967, at the home of MIKE ZAGARELL, Brooklyn, New York. The main discussion at this meeting concerned future activities originating from the Student Mobilization Committee (SMC), an outgrowth of the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam. ZAGARELL indicated that a national conference of the SMC would be held in Chicago over the Christmas 1967 holidays. He said that it was expected that a call would come from this conference for an international student strike against the war in Vietnam some time during the spring of 1968. He indicated that CP youth should be mobilized to the largest possible extent to attend this conference.

ZAGARELL also stressed the importance of bringing Negro youth into this conference. He further indicated that a Negro student in the South, who was a close friend of BETTINA APTHEKER*, was planning to call an all-Negro student conference in Atlanta, Georgia, around the first of December, 1967. He said this conference would involve students from

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Negro colleges across the South and that Communists should endeavor to send militant Negroes from other campuses to the meeting. He said that Negro Communists should attend this meeting with positions that they had discussed previously and should also try to get students, attending the Atlanta conference, to go to the Chicago meeting committed to the positions presented by the Young Negro Comrades.

NY T-3
November 13, 1967

The New York State CP Negro Commission met at the New York District CP Headquarters on November 10, 1967, and the main report at this meeting was given by MILDRED MC ADORY*. She discussed the proposed building of a new New York State building in the Harlem area of New York City. She called for an integrated work-force to work on this project. She noted that the building trades unions have few if any Negroes and said that if Negroes are not employed on the project, no work would be done. She said the CP must make a project out of this matter and called for a committee to be established to work with CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT. She also said that the Negro American Labor Council (NALC) should be asked to help.

NY T-15 ✓
November 14, 1967

On November 19, 1967, a meeting of the New York State CP Committee was held at the Manhattan Hotel, New York City. The agenda for this meeting consisted of a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and a proposal by MILDRED MC ADORY.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's report dealt mainly with the new spirit prevailing in the Negro community. He warned of future revolts and said that the CP had to listen more and talk less. He mentioned that a weakness of the Party was in the labor areas and specified the failure of the Party to organize Black workers in the trade unions. He stressed unity between Black and white workers.

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(42)

MILDRED MC ADORY, in her comments, stressed, in the main, the hiring of Negro and Puerto Rican construction workers to work on the construction of the new State office building planned for Harlem. She wanted the building trade unions to play an active role and requested that the NALC be revived. She also proposed that a representative from "The Worker" be assigned to the task force which is to plan a campaign to get Negro and Puerto Rican construction workers employed on the construction of the new office building.

GIL GREEN, in his comments, stressed that there should be an alliance between the Black masses and the white working class based on full equality. He said that without this there would be racial conflict. He also insisted that the Jewish community take a strong stand for full equality for Negroes.

NY T-16
November 20, 1967

A meeting of the New York State CP task force dealing with the Harlem area of New York met on December 2, 1967, for the purpose of drawing up plans to aid in forcing the hiring of Negro and Puerto Rican construction workers on the State office building planned for the Harlem area. It was decided to form an Ad Hoc Committee to handle this project. It was further decided that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT and MILDRED MC ADORY would handle the publicity for the Ad Hoc Committee.

NY T-15
December 5, 1967

4. Plans and Strategy of the
N.W.B. Du Bois Clubs of
America (DCA)*

The Third National Convention of the DCA was held on September 8-10, 1967, at Columbia University, New York City. At this convention JARVIS TYNER* gave the main political report which called for a new organizational drive

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(43)

by the DCA, stressing the importance of an attack on racism in America, support for the ghetto uprisings, support for H. RAP BROWN, a continued drive against the Vietnam war, protests on the campuses, a maximum emphasis on draft resistance, and the building of New Politics activity.

The convention broke into workshops which submitted resolutions. The workshop on Black Liberation and the Freedom Movement submitted a resolution calling for an all-out campaign against racism on the campuses as well as in the trade unions and the white communities. It said that the DCA supports all Black groups in the ghetto and would support Black communities "under extensive attack", meaning those who are rioting.

As a result of the convention, the national staff of the DCA will organize a Black Power ghetto organizing department.

NY T-3
September 19, 1967

The source made available the resolutions from the workshops held at the DCA convention at Columbia University, New York City. The proposals included in the Resolution on Black Liberation were as follows:

- "1) That the Du Bois Clubs as a whole should continue to struggle against racism in every area of activity; trade unions, campus, and predominantly white communities.
- "2) That the Du Bois Clubs should continue developing all-Black chapters in ghetto areas, and that the DBC develop fraternal associate relationships with all-Black local youth groups.
- "3) That the entire Du Bois Clubs begin to launch a campaign against racist exclusionary policies of universities, unions, etc.
- "4) That the entire Du Bois Clubs sponsor educationals on Black history, utilizing specifically Black scholars.

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(44)

- " 5) That the entire Du Bois Clubs launch a struggle to get Black history taught in schools.
- " 6) That the entire Du Bois Clubs prepare to move in support of the Black community at times of intensified attack."

NY T- 8
September 15, 1967

The source made available a statement on "The Ghetto Rebellions" by the DCA which was distributed at the DCA convention in New York City during the period September 8 - 10, 1967. This statement by the DCA included the following:

"For our part, the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America, in this hour, considers it its duty to work for the safe-guarding of the lives and futures of our brothers and sisters who are today's victims of police terror. We believe that the future of all young people and indeed the future of the nation is bound up with the defense of the ghetto community in this hour. For us there is no more immediate task. We further see the need for an all out educational campaign in white communities and among white youth designed to dispel the misconceptions prevalent there about the causes of the ghetto rebellions.

"The minimum program required to begin to solve this domestic crisis is:

"-allocations of billions of dollars to rebuild the ghettos; money should be controlled by the people of the community; the program should provide thousands upon thousands of jobs; especially for youth, and job training programs.
STOP THE WAR! BILLIONS FOR THE CITIES

"-cleansing of police forces of all racist and right wing influences; barring police from membership in the Birth Society, Ku Klux Klan, etc.

"-prosecution of all police known to have committed murder in the Black community.

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- " -release of all those arrested in the ghetto rebellions.
- " -prosecution of all those who profiteer off the people of the ghetto; prosecution of price gougers, sellers of inferior goods, slumlords, etc.
- " -defeat of so-called anti-riot acts.
- " -a halt to all phony crime investigations (Mc Clellan Committee, etc.)
- " -dropping of charges against H. RAP BROWN
- " - an end to police occupation of the ghetto.

THE MOST IMMEDIATE DEMAND THAT REQUIRES ACTION IS THE CALL FOR AN END TO POLICE PROVOCATION AND BRUTALITY IN THE GHETTO COMMUNITIES.

We call upon all young people of all persuasions and backgrounds to oppose police solutions to what is a grave social problem.

The whole direction of our country, the land we are to inherit, is at stake."

NY T-8
September 15, 1967

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B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY* (PLP)

The May, 1967, issue of "Challenge" carried a headline captioned "Marchers: Hell No We Won't Go". The accompanying article claims that when the people of Harlem joined the march against the war on April 15, 1967, in New York City, they were attacked by the New York City Tactical Police Officers. The article claims that the Black people who were marching against the war were singled out and attacked by the policemen, who were using clubs and horses.

The source advised that during the July, 1964, riot in Harlem, a meeting was held in the PLP Lower East Side Club, 749 East 6th Street, New York City. This meeting was called to get teen-agers together on the lower east side to start trouble. These teen-agers were equipped with sticks and bats, and the idea was to start trouble on the lower east side to draw the police from Harlem.

The PLP uses any means possible to influence people towards its position. The PLP will use any legitimate strategy or create a temporary front organization to seize upon a situation of unrest to generate trouble.

The PLP and the Students for a Democratic Society* (SDS) planned to be at any trouble spot in New York City during the summer of 1967. The PLP planned to send as many people as possible to trouble spots and pass out the "Red Book", which contains quotations of MAO TSE TUNG. This is the same book that is being used by the Red Guard in China.

The PLP and SDS planned to distribute as many leaflets as possible to play the Black people against the white and the white people against the Black.

The source advised that in his opinion the PLP would intentionally start trouble in a ghetto area or any other area that would be a likely spot for racial trouble.

NY T- 17
May 24, 1967

The source furnished a copy of a letter sent "To All Members of the PLP Trade Union Section", written by WALTER LINDER*.

The first paragraph of this letter reads as follows:

"Following is the draft of a flyer to be distributed in several hundred thousand copies in the next few months to white workers basically where they work. It is in line with a National Committee decision to attempt to answer an apparent ruling class strategy to provoke a race war this summer in order to get workers' minds and actions away from strike opposition to the war, and generally their increasing opposition to the enemy. It is one of a number of things we will be doing in the next few months. (Another paper will be distributed in the ghettos, meetings, rallies, etc.). This draft was written by MILT. Pertinent pictures and data will be included. Any comments or suggestions should be sent in by June 2, (Friday) to either MILT or myself at Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York City."

The source advised that "Milt" referred to above is MILTON ROSEN*.

The draft of the flyer, referred to above, is captioned "War--Makers Strike -- Breakers Plot Race War This Summer", using subheading "Don't Be A Sucker".

The source advised that the PLP would hold a protest rally in front of the New York City Police Department headquarters, 240 Center Street, to protest police brutality, at 5:00 P.M., July 26, 1967.

This activity would be publically sponsored by a PLP Puerto Rican front group and the PLP would not be mentioned by name.

The PLP was to mobilize its entire New York City membership to participate in this New York City rally.

NY T-18 ✓
May 29, 1967
July 26, 1967

NY 100-153735

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On July 26, 1967, a demonstration was held in front of the New York City Police Department headquarters and approximately 50 to 70 people participated. The demonstration was held to show support for the rioters in East Harlem and throughout the entire country.

NY T- 17
July 31, 1967

GEORGE STRYKER, a former organizer and member of the PLP Lower East Side Club, who was moved into the Industrial Trade Union Section of the PLP, stated that the PLP had been involved in the New York riots, but for the time being the extent of the involvement was not known for obvious reasons and also due to the fact that only the Black members of the PLP were involved during the Black Liberation Commission.

STRYKER also stated that in press accounts of the riots, the PLP itself was not mentioned but the Black Liberation group was mentioned.

STRYKER also stated that PLP Party members were involved in the riots in East Harlem, but he could not say to what extent at that time.

NY T-18
July 27, 1967

On August 11, 1967, a rally was held in McMillan Theater on the campus of Columbia University to show support for the riots throughout the country. Riots in this case were referred to as "Black Rebellions".

The speakers were introduced as GEORGE DUDLEY from the Harlem PLP Club; WILLIE WRIGHT, President of Afro-American Society in Newark; TRUMAN NELSON, a writer from Massachusetts; and ROBERT TAUS from the Columbia PLP Club.

JOHN JACOBS, also from the Columbia PLP Club, acted as master of ceremonies.

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GEORGE DUDLEY, the first speaker, claimed that the various agencies of the law were not acting in the interest of the people and called for armed struggle against the government.

TRUMAN NELSON glorified the violence associated with the labor strike in the early 1900s and favored Negroes fighting cops and the government.

WILLIE WRIGHT answered a question from the audience by stating that he would kill all whites.

ROGER TAUS commented on how students should support rioting Negroes.

NY T- 17
August 21, 1967

The source furnished a leaflet captioned "Support Your Brothers and Sisters in Newark", which shows that it was issued by the PLP, 336 Lenox Avenue, New York, New York.

The leaflet sets forth in part as follows:

"Today it is our brothers and sisters in Newark who are leading the fight. They must be given our support. We must get them food, clothing, money, and bail, and whatever else you think they may need to carry on their struggle for our liberation".

NY T- 19^v
August 22, 1967

The Black Liberation Commission of the PLP is a special group within the PLP consisting of Negro members only who are able to work in the Black communities. The Commission acts as the Party's arm in the Black ghettos and makes special reports on its progress.

In New York City the PLP Harlem Club, 336 Lenox Avenue, represents the Black Liberation Commission, which is headed by WILLIAM EPTON, Chairman of the PLP Harlem Club.

At a PLP Teachers Trade Union Club meeting held on August 28, 1967, WALTER LINDER announced that 40,000 leaflets had been distributed in the Black communities on the race riot situation, and 20,000 leaflets had been distributed to the whites on the same problems, namely listing of the ghetto grievances and attributing them to the ruling class white power structure.

NY T-18

September 1, 1967

The PLP had ordered the following booklets and pamphlets printed at the Sun Publishing Company, 59 West Broadway, New York City:

1. A Leaflet captioned "Black Defense Committee In Defense of the Sixteen", which calls for support of 16 Afro-Americans who were arrested and put in jail.

Fifty thousand copies of this leaflet were ordered by BILL EPTON.

The source stated that the PLP had also ordered 20,000 copies of a booklet captioned "Freedom Now" and 10,000 copies of a booklet captioned "Don't Be A Sucker".

2. A 24 page booklet captioned "Black Liberation--Now", which sets forth that it was issued by the Black Liberation Commission of the PLP, 336 Lenox Avenue, Harlem, New York.

This booklet claims that the United States Government, the main enemy of all the people, wants white workers to unite with the police to go into the Black communities and attack the Black people. The booklet also sets forth that the Black people will fight back to defend their communities from all racist attempts by the police, the National Guard, and whites. Further, the Blacks must organize apartment by apartment, house by house, neighborhood by neighborhood and finally nationwide to defend their communities from attack.

The source advised that BILL EPTON had ordered 20,000 copies of this booklet printed on two different occasions making a total of 40,000 copies.

3. A four page "PL" captioned "Students and the Ghetto Rebellions", which discusses what the students should do in regard to recent Detroit, Newark, and Harlem riots. It is set forth that the immediate cause of the "rebellion" in Newark was police brutality. The call was put to the students to "demonstrate their support for the Black liberation movement by picketing precinct stations and City Hall; distribute anti-racist literature to students and white workers and any other actions designed to control the working class attempt to divide and conquer."

The source advised that 10,000 copies of this "PL" were ordered by LEN RAGOZIN* from the PLP.

4. A leaflet captioned "Thousands Battle State Troopers", which draws a parallel between the situation in Newark and the situation during the Newport News, Virginia, shipbuilders' strike.

The source advised that a person by the name of LARRY (last name unknown) from the PLP had ordered 4,000 copies of this leaflet.

5. A two page copy of "Challenge", the PLP newspaper labeled "Newark Extra", which shows it was to be distributed "free". This "Newark Extra" carried headline "Cops Invade--Heroes Fight" in two-inch letters.

This issue called for the "oppressed people to unite in Harlem, Watts, and Newark to defend themselves and their communities against repressive police, state troopers, National Guard, and the system that these uniform thugs are protecting".

The source advised that 25,000 copies of this "Newark Extra" had been ordered printed by LEN RAGOZIN.

NY T-20 ✓
July 19, 1967
August 3, 1967

NY 100-153735

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The source advised that to his knowledge the PLP had nothing to do with the actual starting of the riots in Newark, Detroit, or elsewhere in the United States; however, after the rioting started, the PLP did have special literature printed in addition to its regular literature, which was distributed in the areas of the riots after the riots had started.

NY T-18
August 10, 1967

2. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY* (SWP)

CLIFTON DE BERRY, National Committee Member, delivered the report entitled "The Independent Black Political Action" at the 22nd National Convention of the SWP held October 26-29, 1967, in New York City. He reviewed the Party resolution on the question and stated that the future calls for Negroes to back away from their established political activities and form their own political organization. He related that it is time for a Black Party movement. DE BARRY stated that Black Power has many shortcomings, but embraces great political power and can reach the Black masses. He related that it is the SWP's desire to help in the mobilization of Black political power. DE BARRY related that it may be time for bullets and that the Party would be ready to fight on every front as a true Leninist Party. He asserted that the Afro-American vanguard will be a dominant force in the class struggle and an inspirational force for revolutionists everywhere. He stated that every effort would be made by Party members to develop Black control of Black people.

DE BARRY related that STOKELY CARMICHAEL, Black Power advocate, while speaking in Havana, Cuba, related that guerrilla warfare was the answer, however, according to DE BARRY, this is not true. DE BARRY stated that Marxists know the difference between guerrilla warfare and armed struggle. He stated that guerrilla warfare must come from the leader and there must be an organization and definition of goals if there is to be any hope of toppling the United States Government. DE BARRY cited the Cuban Revolution as an excellent example.

DE BARRY remarked that the American Revolution will take place in the most vulnerable cities which embrace a heavy concentration of Negroes. He stated that the racial uprisings thus far have not been necessarily anti-white, but anti-cop and anti-gouging and toward the fact that the Negro wants to control his own community.

NY 100-153735

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DE BERRY concluded by stating that the Negro SWP members must build with emphasis on education and propaganda and pointed out that Black militants could be recruited for the Party.

He stated that the SWP must teach and lead the way to political action.

NY T-21 ✓
November 1, 1967.

CLIFTON DE BERRY emphasized that one of the main objectives of the SWP's 1968 presidential campaign would be to propagandize and popularize the idea of forming a Black political Party.

A panel discussion on Negro work was organized at the Convention. All Negro members of the Party and its youth group, together with one delegate representing each Party branch, were invited to attend this panel discussion.

NY T-22
November 1, 1967.

CLIFTON DE BERRY during his presentation at the Convention, admitted that the SWP had failed to recruit and hold Negroes. During his closing remarks, DE BERRY stated that the SWP must convince the Negro, of the SWP program, of the role of the working class, and, if this is accomplished, the Party will begin recruiting Negroes into its ranks.

Following DE BERRY's presentation, a Negro Fraction was formed at this Convention by several members of the Party, together with members of the Young Socialist Alliance* (YSA), the Party youth organization.

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The purpose of this tactic was to bring Negroes with radical leanings into the SWP. This Fraction will publish a magazine to reach the Negro Community and will solicit articles from various Negroes in order to ascertain what these individuals are saying about the Black movement. This magazine will begin publication around January, 1968.

ROBERT DESVERNEY and DERRICK MORRISON, Negro Party members, will act as Editor and Business Manager, respectively of this publication.

The SWP intends to spend thousands of dollars on this publishing venture, however, does not intend to control or be responsible for the articles appearing therein. The main purpose of this magazine is to bring Negroes around the Party and eventually recruit them.

NY T-23
November 3, 1967

The recently formed Black Fraction of the SWP is under the leadership of GEORGE BREITMAN, a national leader of the SWP. Since BREITMAN is white and this Fraction is comprised only of Negroes, BREITMAN's duties are to advise the Negro leaders of this group.

NY T-24
October 16, 1967

On November 1, 1967, [REDACTED]

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NY T-25
November 16, 1967

NY 100-153735

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The above information is not to be made public except in the usual proceedings following the issuance of a subpoena duces tecum.

The officer to be subpoenaed is

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The magazine to be published by the Black Fraction of the SWP, formed at the National Convention, is to be named "BAMN", an abbreviation for the title "By Any Means Necessary".

NY T- 26
November 20, 1967.

3. WORKERS WORLD PARTY (WWP)* and YOUTH AGAINST WAR AND FASCISM (YAWF)*

The July 7, 1967, issue of "Workers World"* contains an article entitled "Youths Picket City Center to Support Black Struggle." The article states that YAWF in Buffalo, New York, picketed the Buffalo Jail in June, 1967, for release of Afro-Americans arrested during rioting in Buffalo. A YAWF leaflet read "It is not the Black People who are the looters; their very lives have been looted for centuries by a white, racist system in the United States."

The July 20, 1967, issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Long Live the Newark Rebellion! Glorious Answer to Master Class." This article, in referring to Negro rioting in Newark, New Jersey, in July, 1967, states, "They did not die in vain. Those who were brutally murdered, mercilessly beaten, shot at, wounded and jailed will forever be remembered by the oppressed and exploited everywhere as symbols of glorious resistance to the unendurable oppression of a master class whose arrogance, cruelty and indifference to human life has few parallels in history. The cruel and inhuman vengeance visited on the populace in the rebellious ghettos by the terrorist apparatus of the bourgeoisie could not but leave a marked imprint on the consciousness of the Black People of Newark."

The August 3, 1967, issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Black Revolution Sweeps On, Undaunted by the United States Government Terror." The article says "Inspired by the rebellion of Newark, the Black People of Detroit last week took up arms against their oppressors and carried out systematic guerrilla warfare to the best of their ability and to the extent of their limited military supplies. This was in the face of the crack troops and tanks of the United States Army as well as armed-to-the-teeth police and national guard." The article continues stating that "Whether the revolutionary victory will come directly out of this warfare, or whether there is now a program commensurate to the boldness and

NY 100-153735

daring of the Black fighters is not the point. The point is that a big revolution is gathering its forces together and testing itself in battle. The point is that millions have already come to the conclusion that they have nothing to lose but their chains and they have a world to win."

The October 20, 1967, issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Youth Rally in Philadelphia Supports RAM Defendants." The article stated that a rally sponsored by YAWF was held in front of City Hall, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on October 14, 1967, protesting the "plot" frame-up and jailing of seven Black militants, including members of the Revolutionary Action Movement (RAM)* in that city. The article attacked the white community, the police and city officials, who were accused of oppressing the Negro citizens of Philadelphia.

The November 30, 1967, issue of "Workers World" contains an article entitled "Washington to Step Up Infiltration of Afro-American Liberation Movement." The article stated that "more police-spy subversion, more frame-ups and more racist hysteria is what Washington planners have in mind for the Black liberation movement and its militant leaders." The article states that Washington "was so enthused over the Philadelphia 'experiment' in police frame-ups that the strategists of counter-revolution want to elevate Philadelphia Police Chief FRANK RIZZO's methods to nation-wide policy, with the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) taking over the role of the Birchite cadres."

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II. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. NEGRO AMERICAN LABOR COUNCIL (NALC)

1. Location

The National and New York NALC headquarters are located at 217 West 125th Street, New York, New York.

NY T-11

October 26, 1967

2. Interest of the Communist Party In the NALC

A meeting of the NALC, Communist Party Caucus was held on September 27, 1967, at the residence of JOHN CUTCH. At this meeting ARTHUR KNIGHT* reported on an Executive Board meeting of the local chapter of the NALC, stating the main discussion centered around getting more recruits for the NALC. KNIGHT also reported that there was some discussion of the teachers strike in New York City, and that a letter was sent to the Union supporting them.

During the meeting of the Caucus, various persons expressed support for the teachers, stating that the NALC should publically issue a letter of support even though such a letter had been distributed at a recent teachers rally near City Hall, the letter bearing the signature of CLEVELAND ROBINSON, National President of the NALC.

NY T-15

September 25, 1967

Anticipated meeting of the National Negro Commission, sponsored a conference on Negro work nationally. The Communist Party, was held October 14 and 15, 1967, at Hotel Victoria Abbey in New York City.

The first day of conference was mostly taken up by a report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

On October 15, 1967, various reports were given concerning previous panel discussions. CARL BLOICE gave a report on the panel of Economics. He proposed a long range strategic program for the Communist Party which included a new look at the NALC.

NY T-4

October 16 and 19, 1967

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A meeting of the Communist Party Caucus of the New York Chapter of the NALC was held at the residence of JOHN CUTCH, 151 West 16th Street, New York, New York, on October 15, 1967.

No formal agenda was followed, however, JOE CHENERY* stated that Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Workers Union is going to strike at the Roosevelt Hospital and other hospitals in the New York City area, due to the inability of the union to organize unskilled workers.

NY T- 9

October 17, 1967

On October 29, 1967, a meeting of the Kings County Communist Party Youth Club (KCCP) was held at 900 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, New York.

LEO RABOUINE*, who was the main speaker, discussed the gains made by Negroes concerning the hiring practices of various industries. He noted that the Brewery Industry has hired more Negroes in the past few years than ever before. RABOUINE added that continued efforts are being made to get more Negro Communist Party members into the NALC.

NY T- 27 ✓

November 7, 1967

A meeting of NALC Communist Party Caucus was held October 29, 1967, at 151 West 16th Street, New York City, and five persons were present.

AGNES WILLIS* stated that the Caucus should attempt to increase its membership in Harlem and that contacts should be made with teachers in an effort to interest them in the work of the Caucus.

NY T- 15

November 3, 1967

A meeting of the Distributive Section Committee of the Communist Party of the United States of America (CP, USA)

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was held on October 30, 1967, at 365 West 28th Street, New York, New York.

Among the topics discussed at this meeting was the Trade Union Division for a SANE Nuclear Policy Conference in Chicago on November 11, 1967, which LEO RABOUINE of the NALC is to attend. SAM GOULDIN* stated that the CP must work at the conference in order that the rank and file can become members of SANE, and GOULDIN further advised that NALC New York State elections are to come, urging all to support LEO RABOUINE for the leadership of the New York State Branch of the NALC.

NY T- 28 ✓
November 1, 1967

On November 5, 1967, there was a meeting of the New York State CP Trade Union Commission (TUC), at Hotel Manhattan in New York City. There were 25 persons present at the meeting.

LEO RABOUINE spoke and stated that he was going to attend the SANE Convention in Chicago, November 11 to 12, 1967, as a delegate from the New York Chapter of NALC.

JOHN CUTCH of the NALC mentioned the CP has very little contact with Negroes and Puerto Ricans and that there are no Puerto Ricans on the TUC.

NY T- 11
November 6, 1967

On November 18, 1967, there was a meeting of the NALC CP Caucus at 395 Maple Street, Brooklyn, New York.

At this meeting the weaknesses of the NALC were discussed and GIL GREEN stated that the members must work more closely together.

NY T- 15
November 21, 1967

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A meeting of the CP Caucus of the New York Chapter of NALC was held at the residence of AGNES WILLIS, Brooklyn, New York, on November 18, 1967.

A discussion was held concerning the building of the membership of the NALC and of means of getting support for CLEVELAND ROBINSON, President of the NALC, at the next National Convention to be held in 1968.

GIL GREEN wanted to know if ~~he~~ could recruit NALC members from our shops and stated that it is important that more CP members join the NALC.

NY T-9
November 22, 1967

On November 19, 1967, a meeting of the New York District CP Committee was held at the Manhattan Hotel, Eighth Avenue between 44th and 45th Streets, New York, New York.

The agenda included a (1) report by MILDRED McADORY EDELMAN on the work of the Negro Commission in Harlem; (2) report by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on Negro Liberation and, (3) discussion on getting Negroes hired in the construction industry or calling a strike in protest.

AGNES WILLIS announced a meeting of NALC women, but she did not furnish any details.

NY T-29 ✓
November 21, 1967

A meeting of the New York State CP Committee was held November 19, 1967, at the Manhattan Hotel in New York City and 26 persons were present.

There were two reports at the meeting, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT on the Negro liberation struggle, and MILLIE McADORY on Harlem.

McADORY stated that a new New York State Office Building was soon to be built in Harlem. She stated that

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the CP should start a Harlem Project to see to it that Negro help is used in the construction of the building. The project should ensure that young Negroes are taken on by the unions in the building trades as apprentices and the NALC should be used in this regard.

NY T-15

November 22, 1967

On November 20, 1967, a CP group met to discuss the NALC. GEORGE MEYERS, who attended, stated that an effort will have to be made to get more CP members into the NALC. He also said that a person does not have to be a Negro to become a member of the NALC.

NY T-15

November 22, 1967

On December 16, 1967, BEA LAZAR was overheard to state that she desires to again become active in the NALC and the CP Caucus of the NALC.

LAZAR made the statement that she paid her dues to the NALC and expects to vote in the next election of the NALC. LAZAR further advised that she has requested that her CP membership be transferred to the Bronx County CP as she now resides in the Bronx.

NY T-9

December 18, 1967

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B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

1. Locality In Which Active

The address telephone directory for the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, dated January 9, 1968, reflects that the National Office of CORE is located at 200 West 135th Street, New York, New York,

The "New York Post", a daily newspaper published in New York City, issue of June 19, 1967, page 16, reported that CORE's Associate Director, said that "National CORE has only an office staff which coordinates funds and communications between the 214 chapters throughout the country". Twenty-five of these chapters are in New York State and eight in New York City.

It is estimated that there are approximately 300 members of CORE, at the most, in New York City itself.

NY T-30 ✓
September 11, 1967

2. Stated Purposes

The "Oakland Tribune", a daily newspaper published in Oakland, California, issue of July 5, 1967, reported that winding up its National Convention in Oakland, CORE voted to amend Article II, Section II, of the present constitution. It had read "CORE is a national multi-racial organization". It was changed to read "CORE is a mass membership organization for implementing black power for black people". FLOYD MC KISSICK, National Director made it plain that he does not consider CORE a conventional civil rights organization. At a press conference following the convention's closing, MC KISSICK called CORE "an effective revolutionary movement, the common front for black people".

The "New York Times", issue of July 6, 1967, page 1, in an article reporting on the National Convention of CORE in Oakland, California, held June 30 through July 4, 1967, reported that FLOYD B. MC KISSICK, National Director of CORE, said that the

2.

NY 100-153735

convention had approved six programs for implementing Black Power. He said these programs were designed to develop political and economic power, build militant young leadership, develop consumer blocks, bring about better enforcement of Federal laws, improve the Negro's image of himself and give Negroes the right of self-determination.

The article also stated that CORE's move to become a front for unifying Negroes was evident throughout the convention.

3. Extent of Subversive Influence.

National CORE

A source advised he had learned that BLYDEN JACKSON, during April, 1967, stated that he, JACKSON, had been "openly" in the Communist Party for the past five or six months and that while attending the last CORE Convention in Chicago, he attended a "top secret" meeting in a hotel and that during this meeting BETTY ROTONDI* had asked to be admitted to the meeting stating that she "knew all about the meeting" and that the Communist Party had paid her fare to Chicago for the Convention.

NY T- 31 ✓
April 20, 1967

The July 12, 1967 issue of the "Metro-East Journal", an East St. Louis, Illinois Daily Newspaper, advised that TAYLOR JONES of East St. Louis, had been elected Chairman of the North-Central Region of CORE, at a recent national convention of CORE at Oakland, California. This post put JONES on CORE's national steering committee and on the organization's governing body, called National Action Committee.

TAYLOR JONES attended the Communist Party Youth Training School in New Jersey, from June 14 through 28, 1965, inclusive. At the end of his attendance he was recruited into the Communist Party. His first assignment was to attend a convention of CORE at Durham, North Carolina, with expenses paid by the Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA).

NY T-32 ✓
September 22, 1965

NY 100-153735

A meeting of the North-Central Regional Action Council (RAC) was held in Davenport, Iowa, September 30 through October 1, 1967, at which a workshop was held on Black Nationalism. There was no preparation or agenda for this workshop and the discussion followed no prepared outline.

Conversation at the workshop was militant in tone with all of those present feeling that additional so-called rebellions, as in Newark and Detroit, were unavoidable in urban areas in this country. There was some mixed feeling to the effect that such rebellion was beneficial to the Negro cause, in the sense that they served to unify Black people, gave them common cause, and that without such activities and violence on their part, the Negroes could not hope to escape from "Whitey's trap", that is, white domination.

Most of those at this workshop were in agreement that should the rebellion of Black people reach the stage where the present power structure is demoralized, as a result of a number of simultaneous flare-ups, some form of political control might be established over some sections of this country. In this event, some type of relationship should be attempted with some of the socialist, or Communist countries, since they were not really "bad people". In the socialist camp the Peking line was much more preferable to the Moscow faction, since the Peking oriented socialists were people of color.

NY T-33
October 4, 1967

The September 29, 1967 issue of the "Kingsman", a student newspaper, published at Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, contains an article captioned "Summer Riots in America Subject of Du Bois Talks". This article states that "the riots that took place during the summer should really be termed rebellions as they are a decay of the capitalist system; stated RUTH PORTNEY, President of the W. E. B. Du Bois Club, at its meeting Wednesday."

4.

NY 100-153735

The article also reflected that CALLIS BROWN, National Director of Community Relations for the Congress of Racial Equality, attended this meeting and said that funds which are presently being fed into the war in Vietnam could be better utilized if appropriated to improving conditions in the ghetto areas.

Rockland County, New York
Chapter of CORE

b6
b7C

On September 15, 1967, Investigator [REDACTED], Troop K, Hawthorne Barracks, New York State Police, advised that WILLIAM SCOTT* is the Vice-Chairman of this Chapter.

Staten Island, New York
Chapter of CORE

ERDINE ANTONSEN* is the Vice-Chairman of this Chapter.

NY T-34 ✓
September 15, 1967

There are only six to eight active members of this Chapter and about 25 Associate Members. One of the active members of this Chapter is ELAINE ALLEN OBRINSKY*, also known professionally as Doctor ELAINE ALLEN. Among the Associate Members of this Chapter are GAIL SCHNEIDER* and ZEKOR ANTONSEN*.

NY T-34
September 15, 1967

NY 100-153735

C. Southern Christian Leadership Conference
(SCLC)

On various dates between November 19, 1967, and February 8, 1968, the source furnished information reflecting that STANLEY LEVISON* continues to act as an advisor and close consultant of MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR., on matters affecting planning and policy of the SCLC as well as KING personally.

NY T-35 ✓

November 19, 1967 -
February 8, 1968

NY 100-153735

III. APPENDIX

A. Glossary of Individuals

ERDINE and ZEKOR ANTONSEN

On January 6, 1967, a new CP club was organized on Staten Island, New York. At the meeting when the club was organized, ERDINE ANTONSEN was named Chairman and Treasurer of the club. Her husband, ZEKOR ANTONSEN, is a member of this CP club.

NY T-36 ✓
January 13, 1967

BETTINA APTHEKER

BETTINA APTHEKER is a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

NY T-5
October 18, 1967

ALVA BUXENBAUM

ALVA BUXENBAUM is a member of the New York District CP Committee representing Kings County.

NY T-15
June 27, 1967

JOE CHENERY

JOE CHENERY is a member of Club 19, Industrial Division, New York District CP.

NY T-28
February 12, 1968

NY 100-153735

JOHN CUTCH

JOHN CUTCH is a member of the Trade Union Commission, New York District CP.

NY T-9
February 6, 1968

W.E.B. Du Bois

"The New York Times", August 28, 1963, page 3, contained an article datelined at Accra, Ghana, stating that W.E.B. DuBois died on August 28, 1963. It said that he went to Ghana as the guest of President KWAME NKRUMAH to become Director of the Encyclopedia Africana, which was sponsored by the Government of Ghana, and became a citizen of that country. The article also noted that "During his later years, he was active in many left-wing and Communist activities. In the Fall of 1961, at the age of 93, he joined the Communist Party."

SAM GOULDIN

SAM GOULDIN was elected to the Industrial Division, New York District CP at the 18th District Convention held June 10 - 12, 1966, in New York City.

NY T-15
June 27, 1967

GUS HALL

"The Worker", June 28, 1966, reported that GUSHALL had been elected General Secretary of the CPUSA at its 18th National Convention held in New York City, June 22-26, 1966.

NY 100-153735

JAMES JACKSON

JAMES JACKSON is a member of the
National Committee, CPUSA.

NY T-5
October 18, 1967

JACK KLING

JACK KLING is a member of the
National Committee, CPUSA.

NY T-5
October 18, 1967

ARTHUR KNIGHT

ARTHUR KNIGHT is a member of the
Executive Committee, Harlem CP.

NY T-16
May 29, 1967

WALTER LINDER

WALTER LINDER is the National Trade
Union Coordinator of the PLP.

NY T-18
July 27, 1967

STANLEY LEVISON

STANLEY LEVISON was a secret member of the
CPUSA in July, 1963. In late 1963, and early
1964, he criticized the CP for not being
sufficiently militant in the civil rights
struggle. LEVISON was described by certain
CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP
in his position on civil rights. LEVISON's
differences with the CP, however, are merely
tactical and he continues his ideological
adherence to Communism.

NY T-37 ✓
April, 1964

NY 100-153735

MILDRED MC ADORY

MILDRED MC ADORY is a member of the Harlem CP club.

NY T-16
November 7, 1967

ELAINE OBRINSKY

ELAINE OBRINSKY was a member of the Professional Group of the CPUSA in New Orleans, Louisiana.

NY T-38 ✓
October 30, 1953

LEO RABOUINE

LEO RABOUINE is a member of the Peace Club, Kings County CP.

NY T-11
February 13, 1968

LEN RAGOZIN

The November-December 1967, issue of "Challenge", which is self-described as a publication of the PLP in New York City, lists LEN RAGOZIN as the Managing Editor of this publication.

BETTY ROTONDI

BETTY ROTONDI is one of the two CP members working in CORE as national task force leaders of CORE.

NY T-4
August 6, 1964

MILT ROSEN

At the PLP National Convention held April 15-18, 1965, in New York City, MILTON ROSEN was elected President of the PLP.

NY T-39
April 19, 1965

NY 100-153735

DANNY RUBIN

DANNY RUBIN is the Organization Secretary of the CPUSA, and a member of the National Committee.

NY T-5
March 18, 1967

GAIL SCHNEIDER

At a meeting on January 6, 1967, on Staten Island, New York, a new CP club was organized. GAIL SCHNEIDER is a member of this club.

NY T-36
January 13, 1967

WILLIAM SCOTT

At a meeting of the Railroad Club, CP, held in New York City on January 11, 1962, WILLIAM SCOTT was one of the members present.

NY T-40 ✓
January 12, 1962

AL SIMON

AL SIMON resigned his position on the staff of "The Worker", reportedly because of political differences.

NY T-31
November 2, 1967

JARVIS TYNER

JARVIS TYNER was elected Chairman of the W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) at the Third National Convention of the DCA held September 8-10, 1967, at Columbia University, New York City.

NY T-3
September 19, 1967

NY 100-153735

LYDIA WILLIAMS

LYDIA WILLIAMS, a resident of Brooklyn, New York, is Director for the Eastern Seaboard of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and is a militant, anti-white, Black nationalist.

NY T-14
September 28, 1967

AGNES WILLIS

AGNES WILLIS is a member of the New York District CP Committee.

NY T-15
February 9, 1968

RASHEED STOREY

RASHEED STOREY is the Kings County CP Organizer.

NY T-41
December 1, 1967

B. Glossary of Organizations

The Civil Rights Congress, the Ku Klux Klan, and the Socialist Workers Party have all been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

"Political Affairs" is self-described as a theoretical organ of the CPUSA.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

APPENDIX

1.

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960 issue of the "Young Socialist"(YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957, by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

A characterization of "Young Socialist" is set out separately.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York
March 4, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-442529
NYfile 100-152735

Title Communist Influence in Racial Matters

Character Internal Security - C

Reference is made to the report of Special b6
Agent dated and captioned as above at b7C
New York.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1653898-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 23

Page 16 ~ Duplicate;
Page 17 ~ Duplicate;
Page 18 ~ Duplicate;
Page 19 ~ Duplicate;
Page 25 ~ Duplicate;
Page 30 ~ Duplicate;
Page 31 ~ Duplicate;
Page 32 ~ Duplicate;
Page 33 ~ Duplicate;
Page 34 ~ Duplicate;
Page 35 ~ Duplicate;
Page 38 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 39 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 45 ~ Duplicate;
Page 46 ~ Duplicate;
Page 71 ~ Duplicate;
Page 88 ~ Duplicate;
Page 89 ~ Duplicate;
Page 106 ~ Duplicate;
Page 107 ~ Duplicate;
Page 148 ~ Duplicate;
Page 149 ~ Duplicate;
Page 198 ~ Duplicate;

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VIA TELETYPE
MAR 8 1968
ENCIPHERED

10:49PM URGENT 3-8-68 LBN
TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK (CODE)
NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON
FROM ATLANTA

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

b6
b7C
b7D

CIRM.

~~3-29-78 TUB-815~~
~~RE: JAMES A. HARRISON~~ RI
~~3-7-78~~
~~(SOS)~~

AC [unclear] 5- [unclear]
R [unclear]
D [unclear]

ON NIGHT OF MARCH SEVEN LAST [redacted] ADVISED

[Large redacted block]

INFORMANT NOT

2506

CERTAIN WHETHER OR [redacted]

1 MAR 13 1968

WILL BE CONTACTED REGARDING IT ON MARCH ONE FOUR NEXT.

RELAYED TO [unclear]
66 MAR 20 1968 25

PAGE TWO

NEW YORK WILL EXPEDITIOUSLY FURNISH ATLANTA ANY INFORMATION
DEVELOPED REGARDING TRAVEL PLANS OF LEVISON FOR MARCH ONE, THREE NEXT.
ATLANTA ON MARCH ONE THREE NEXT WILL ENDEAVOR TO DISCREETLY PLACE
LEVISON AT SCLC HEADQUARTERS BUT IN DEFERENCE TO INFORMANT'S
SECURITY WILL NOT COVER LEVISON FURTHER.

FOR INFORMATION. NO LHM AT THIS TIME.

~~CONFIDENTIAL.~~

RECEIVED: 11:01PM RM

CC: MR. TRAINOR
ROOM 836 9&D

VIA TELETYPE

MAR 13 1968

ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WA -4-

151PM URGENT 3-13-68 JAM
TO DIRECTOR 100-442529 AND ATLANTA (PLAINTEXT)
ATTDOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM NEW YORK 100-153735 1P

CIRM; INTERNAL SECURITY - C

RE ATLANTA TEL TO BUREAU AND NEW YORK, MARCH
EIGHT, SIXTYEIGHT.

UNITED AIRLINES, NEW YORK, HAS RESERVATION IN
NAME OF S. LEVISON ON FLIGHT THREE FIVE ONE, LEAVING
KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT, SEVEN FIFTEEN PM,
MARCH THIRTEEN, SIXTYEIGHT, ARRIVING ATLANTA NINE FORTY
PM. LEVISON HAS RESERVATION ON UNITED FLIGHT NUMBER
ONE FOUR, ATLANTA TO NEW YORK, LEAVING ATLANTA
THIRTY PM, MARCH FOURTEEN, SIXTYEIGHT. NO LHM.

AC-3 AND 4

WASH DC

FBI FBI WASH DC #4/DKJ

REC-31

EX-114

100-442529-2507

MAR 20 1968

70 MAR 27 1968

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/30/82 BY SP8 BJS/KR

FBI

Date: 3/19/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL REGISTERED MAIL
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)
FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464) P
SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Re Baltimore airtel to Bureau dated 3/8/68 and
Bureau letter to Baltimore dated 3/12/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 15
copies of an LHM captioned "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL
ORGANIZATION COMMISSION MEETING, NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 17, 1968." Copies of the LHM are being forwarded with
this airtel to New York and Chicago.

Source used in LHM is [REDACTED]

The LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" since
disclosure of information contained therein could reasonably
result in the identification of a confidential source of
great value and compromise future effectiveness.

- ⑥ - Bureau (Enc. 15) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100-3-85, Pamphlets and Publications)
(1 - 100-3-72, Political Activities)
(1 - 100- [REDACTED] CIRM)
⑥ - New York (Enc. 6) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(1 - 100- [REDACTED] Organization)
(1 - 100- [REDACTED] Pamphlets and Publications)
(1 - 100- [REDACTED] Political Activities)
(1 - 100- [REDACTED] CIRM)
2 - Chicago (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(2 - 100- [REDACTED] Organization)
2 - Baltimore (1 - 100-12464)
[REDACTED]

RCN:jtk
(16)

100-442507
NOT RECORDED
172 MAR 25 1968

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ENCLOSURE

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-3-17 11375

BA 100-12464

The LHM is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C. in order to further protect informant.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

March 19, 1968

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL
ORGANIZATION COMMISSION MEETING,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 17, 1968

A confidential source on March 18, 1968, advised that on March 17, 1968 the National Organization Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, held a meeting at 23 W. 25th Street, New York, New York. This address is the headquarters of the CP, USA.

Just prior to the meeting, HELEN WINTER, a CP national leader, remarked that the CP, USA would be holding a national industrial conference in Chicago, Illinois on April 6 and 7, 1968. HELEN WINTER indicated that each CP District was expected to send at least one representative.

Another national CP leader named JOSEPH BRANDT also made a comment prior to the meeting that the new Marxist publication, The Daily World, would not meet its publication date of May 1, 1968 as originally planned. BRANDT stated that the editorial staff of the new publication would be meeting at CP headquarters at the same time as the National Organization Commission and would discuss The Daily World and try to plan for an early publication date. BRANDT indicated that the new publication would probably not be on the streets before the middle of June, 1968.

The National Organization Commission commenced its meeting at about 1 P.M. on the first floor of CP headquarters with HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, CP, USA, presiding over the meeting. CP members in attendance at the meeting included

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

10. - 100-227
ENCLOSURE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL
ORGANIZATION COMMISSION MEETING,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 17, 1968

HENRY WINSTON, HELEN WINTER, BETTY GANNETT, JAMES TORMEY,
HYMAN LUMER, JACOB GREEN, SIDNEY TAYLOR, SANDY PATRINOS
and MIKE STEIN.

At the outset, WINSTON commented that CP members
ARNOLD JOHNSON, DANNY RUBIN, EDWARD TEIXIERA, IRVING POTASH
and MIKE ZAGARELL were unable to attend the meeting.

At the direction of HENRY WINSTON, MIKE STEIN read
a statement prepared by DANNY RUBIN which concerned the
necessity of building the CP. The statement pointed out that
the United States was in a state of crisis because of the
Vietnam War, the racial situation and poverty areas throughout
the country. STEIN indicated that this situation made it
possible for the CP, USA to once again actively enter into
working class areas throughout the United States.

WINSTON then spoke along the same lines. He said
that the CP, USA should contact working people on strike,
such as in the copper industry and keep in contact with those
who are engaged in the struggle for Negro rights.

During the discussion that followed it was brought
out that the conference to be held in Chicago, Illinois on
April 6 and 7, 1968 would prepare the Party for the special
convention which the CP, USA would hold in early July, 1968.

During the balance of the meeting which was
concluded at about 4 P.M., WINSTON stated that the main
objectives of the special convention would be the recruiting
of more persons into the CP, USA, full promotion of the new
Marxist publication, The Daily World and the formation, if
possible, of a third political party.

After the meeting JOHN PITTMAN, one of the new
co-editors of The Daily World who had been present at the

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL
ORGANIZATION COMMISSION MEETING,
NEW YORK, NEW YORK,
MARCH 17, 1968

editorial staff meeting of The Daily World, made the comment that the new Marxist publication would have great difficulty in preparing itself for publication even by the late Spring of 1968. PITTMAN complained that the persons responsible for preparing for publication were not cooperating and that he was not satisfied with those who had been selected to form the writing staff of the new publication.

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

3*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C.

March 19, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL
 ORGANIZATION COMMISSION MEETING,
 NEW YORK, NEW YORK, MARCH 17, 1968

Character

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned
 as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~SECRET~~
FBI

b6
b7C
b7D

Date: 3/18/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

V: AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED~~

~~BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~

~~DATE 11-21-91 BY 12791 9803 RCU/DMJ~~

Reason: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2

Date of Review 3/18/88

#87063

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau 3/13/68 captioned,
WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT, RM", "CIRM".

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and seven copies of LHM, for Chicago one, and for New York three. **JAMES A. HARRISON**

Source referred to is [REDACTED].

Retel inadvertently referred to a meeting scheduled to be held 3/14/68 at SCLC was changed to 3/15/68. This should have correctly been set forth as 3/13/68 and 3/14/68 respectively.

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is NY 694-S* Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C"

During the forepart of the morning 3/14/68 discreet spot checks were conducted of SCLC headquarters in effort to observe the arrival there of LEVISON. This effort was negative.

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY. INFORMATION

- 3- Bureau (Enc. 8) (RM)
- 1- Chicago (Enc. 1) (RM)
- 3- New York (Enc. 3) (RM)

- (1 - 100-148289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
- (1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)

- 8- Atlanta
- (1 - 100-6670)

- (1 - 100-7279) (WILLIAM RUTHERFORD)
- (1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)

- 1 - 100-5718)
- 1 - 100-5586)

AGS:jhs
(15)

AGENCY: ACSI, REC, OSI, SEC. SERV.,
DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAG

HOW FORM: B/C
DATE FORM: 3/21/68
BY: [REDACTED]

~~SECRET~~

Approved: [REDACTED]
Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AT 100-6670

FURNISHED BY [] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~.
THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED
BECAUSE THIS SOURCE []

b7D

[] (S) w

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~
because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It
is felt this classification is necessary in order not to
jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing
information of this nature. (S)

(U)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
March 18, 1968

53/10

~~2/21/80~~
~~SP1 Macme~~
~~2/28/82~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

b6
b7C
b7D

On March 14, 1968, a confidential source advised
he had learned that during the forepart of March 1968
Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian
Leadership Conference (SCLC), was [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

(U)

~~(S)~~
~~(C)~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE.~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your
agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your
agency.

Class. & Ext. By 7/30/82 sp8 bdd
Reason-FCIM I, 1-2.4.2
Date of Review 3/18/88

100-114257-2508

~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded From Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification~~

~~SECRET~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

b7D



~~(S)~~

(U)

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Atlanta, Georgia
March 18, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated
 and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

FROM : N. P. Callahan

DATE:

Feb. 2, 1968

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

Copy

III

Page 2418. Congressman Whitener, (D) North Carolina, placed in the Record an editorial entitled If Evil Is Wrong, We're Right in Vietnam written by Charles H. Deal, editor of the Newton (North Carolina) Observer-News-Enterprise. Mr. Whitener advised that Mr. Deal gives as the reason why every American should support his country in meeting the great challenge to freedom which communism has created in Southeast Asia and other areas of the world. Mr. Deal stated "A main source of concern today is how much doubt is being planted in this country by undercover communists. How much labor and racial strife has been communism-inspired?" FBI Chief J. Edgar Hoover is certain that communism is playing a role in civil unrest and certain persons who engaged in civil rights strife in the past are now well known as communists.

Original filed in: 66-1731-2734

REC-15 100-442537-2509

RECORDED

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for Feb. 1, 1968 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked to the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in the appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

55 MAR 22 1968

FD-36 (Rev. 12-13-56)

b6
b7c

FBI

Date: 4/2/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plain text or code)

Via AIRTEL AIRMAIL
(Priority or Method of Mailing)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT

RM

Bufile 157-8428

Atfile 157-2924

CIRM

Bufile 100-442529

Atfile 100-6670

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT
WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE

10/11/90
Classified by 6972 EEP/TOMS
Declassify on: OADR
Garrow/Hewson
83-1719

CARBON COPY

ReAttel to Bureau 4/2/68 captioned "WASHINGTON
SPRING PROJECT, RM".

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight
copies, for New York three, and for WFO one, of LHM.

(U) Source referred to is [redacted]

[NY 694-S*] (S) Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is b7D

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY.
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION
ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

- 4- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
(3 - 157-8428)
(1 - 100-442529) ENCLOSURE
3- New York (Enc. 3) (RM)
(1 - 100-111180) (STANLEY LEVISON)
1- WFO (Enc. 1) (RM)

NOT RECORDED
162 APR 11 1968

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 11/20/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/bmj
83-1719

62 APR 12 1968
(1 - 157-2924) (1 - 100-5718) (SCLC)
(1 - 100-6670) (1 - 100-5586) (M. L. KING, JR.)

AGS:jhs (13)

Approved: 7H CSH
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

~~SECRET~~

2 APR 5 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-8428-118

AT 157-2924
AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~

(U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by [NY 694-S*] (S) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature.

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
April 2, 1968

WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT
RACIAL MATTER

b7D

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On April 1, 1968, a confidential source advised he
had learned that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~10/1/90~~
~~Classified by 6972 EEP/TOMS~~
~~Declassify on: OADR~~
~~Garrow/Levitz~~
~~83-1719~~

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED~~
~~HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT~~
~~WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE~~

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~GROUP 1~~

~~Excluded from automatic~~
~~Downgrading and Declassification~~

~~CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY~~
~~DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)~~
~~DATE: 11/30/91 + 12/11/91 9803 RDD/DUT~~

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-
157-8128-



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 2, 1968

~~SECRET~~

Title WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT
 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character RACIAL MATTER
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference Atlanta Memorandum dated and captioned
 as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

FBI

Date: 3/1/68

~~SECRET~~

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

b6
b7C
b7D

WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT
RM

BuFile 157-8423

ATfile 157-2924

CIRM

BuFile 100-442529

NYfile 100-153735

WFOfile 100-43710

ATfile 100-6670

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

~~Classified by SP6 BJA/gcl
Declassify on: OADR 11/2/84~~

Re Atlanta teletype to Bureau 3/1/68 captioned as
above.

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight
copies of LHM, for Chicago two, for New York two, and for
WFO two.

Source referred to is [REDACTED]

CARBON COPY

Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is
[NY 694-S*] Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are
[NY 1190-S*] and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of
SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at WFO re "MLG; IS - C". Source
utilized to characterize HOSEA WILLIAMS is [NY 4171-S*] Sources
utilized to characterize HUNTER PITTS O'DELL are [NY 4171-S*]
and [NY 694-S*] (U)

- 4- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
 - (3 - 157-8423)
 - (1 - 100-442529)
- 2- Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2- New York (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 2- WFO (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 9- Atlanta

(1 - 157-2924) (1 - 100-5586)

(1 - 100-3873) (1 - 100-5718) (1 - 157-895) (HOSEA WILLIAMS)

AGS:jhs (19)

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

~~SECRET~~

100-442529 (WILLIAM RUTHERFORD)

Per _____

79 MAR 15 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-8428-248

AT 157-2924
AT 100-6670

~~SECRET~~

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY.
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [REDACTED] MUST BE CLASSIFIED
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION
ARE JUSTIFIED BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

b7D

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~
because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S*. It
is felt this classification is necessary in order not
to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in
furnishing information of this nature. (S)

(U)

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
March 1, 1968

b6
b7C
b7D

WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT
RACIAL MATTER

~~Classified by SP6 Bja/gcl~~
~~Declassify on: OADR 11/2/84~~

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

On February 29, 1968, a confidential source advised
he had learned that [REDACTED]

It was source's understanding that [REDACTED]
discuss these matters subsequently with [REDACTED]

Concerning the possibility of him meeting with
President Johnson, Reverend King merely commented he felt
that at the present time the President would realize a greater
publicity advantage from such a meeting than he or SCLC.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions
of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to
your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

ENCLOSURE

100-442529 -
~~SECRET~~
~~GROUP 1~~
~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC~~
~~DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
March 1, 1968

Title WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT
 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character RACIAL MATTERS

Reference INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Atlanta Letterhead Memorandum dated
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

VIA TELETYPE
MAR - 8 1968
ENCIPHERED

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

b6
b7C
b7D

Handwritten: [unclear]
Handwritten: D. [unclear]

Handwritten: S. J. [unclear]

2-28 AM URGENT 3-16-68 JWE

TO DIRECTOR AND NEW YORK (CODE)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM ATLANTA

WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT. RM, BUREAU FILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH
EIGHT FOUR TWO EIGHT, ATLANTA FILE ONE FIVE SEVEN DASH TWO NINE
TWO FOUR.

CIRM, BUFILE ONE HUNDRED DASH FOUR FOUR TWO FIVE TWO NINE, ATLANTA
FILE ONE HUNDRED DASH SIX SIX SEVEN ZERO.

RE ATLANTA TEL TO BUREAU MARCH EIGHT LAST CAPTIONED "CIRM".

FURNISHED FOLLOWING INFORMATION:

[Large redacted area]

cc Trainor

RELAYED TO *Ny*

130 APR 1 1968

NOT RECORDED
165 MAR 25 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-8425-389

Handwritten: 100-442-21-5

PAGE FOUR



ABOVE INFORMATION MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~. LHM WILL FOLLOW.

AM RM COPY SENT EACH CHICAGO AND WFO.

RECEIVED: 2:57 AM HFL

cc-7. m

FBI

Date: 3/14/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-NEW)

SUBJECT: THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTER

OO: Los Angeles

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a letter-
head memorandum (LHM) concerning the proposed demonstration
of the People's Tribunal Committee to be held at Los Angeles
on 3/17/68.

The LHM is being classified ~~confidential~~ because
it contains data from currently active informants.

The sources mentioned in the LHM are as follows:

Source one
[REDACTED]

Orally to SA FRANCIS G.
KAHL, 3/12/68

4 - Bureau (Encls. 12) (RM)
1 - 100-442529
10 - Los Angeles

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
(1 - 100-23660) (ROSE KUSNITZ)

[REDACTED]
(1 - 100-1783) (IACDBR)

(1 - 100-66078) (CIRM)

(1 - 157-943)
[REDACTED]

FGK:nmb
(14)

NOT RECORDED

46 MAR 25 1968

73 MAR 18 68

ENCLOSURE

Approved: [Signature]
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

8963

ORIGINAL FILED IN 157-

LA 157-NEW

b6
b7C
b7D

Source two

Orally to SA [redacted]
[redacted] 3/12/68

Source three.

Orally to SA FRANCIS G.
KAHL, 3/12/68

An extra copy of the airtel and LHM is being furnished the Bureau for the CIRM file.

The Los Angeles Police Department has been advised.

Local military intelligence agencies, the United States Attorney and Secret Service, Los Angeles, California are being furnished copies of the LHM.

Racial liaison sources and informants have been alerted.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

March 14, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTERS

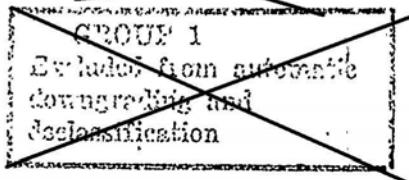
On March 11, 1968, source one furnished a leaflet, a copy of which is attached, announcing The People's Trial to be held at South Park, 51st and Avalon on Sunday, March 17, 1968 at 3:00 p.m. under the auspices of The People's Tribunal Committee. The source advised this leaflet was composed by Franklin Alexander.

Source two advised that as of March 12, 1968, Franklin Alexander was a member of the Southern California District Committee Communist Party (SCDCP).

Source one also advised that the leaflet was printed on March 11, 1968 in the offices of the Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights (LACDBR) (see appendix). Formation of The People's Tribunal Committee was suggested by Alexander at a meeting held at the home of Rose Chernin Kusnitz, 3048 Victoria Avenue, Los Angeles, during the latter part of February, 1968, which was attended by Brother Crook, also known as Ronald Leroy Wilkins, a militant Black Nationalist.

Source three advised that as of March 12, 1968, Rose Chernin Kusnitz is a member of the SCDCP and Executive Director of the LACDBR.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

100-44259-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL
COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTERS

In the "Los Angeles Sentinel" of February 22, 1968, page 1A, was an article reporting that the "spectre of another Deadwyler case" hung over Los Angeles as the result of the fatal shooting of 18 year old Gregory Clark, 600 West 52nd Street, by the Los Angeles Police Department. Officers stated Clark was killed after he took away the service revolver of officer Sherwin Brown and shot him in the knee. One alleged witness stated this was not the case and Clark slipped as he was pulled from his car and fell, pulling one officer to the ground with him. The witness stated when Clark stood up the other officer shot him.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ANOTHER BROTHER KILLED

FACTS ABOUT THE MURDER OF BROTHER
GREGORY CLARKE SHOT BY A RACIST LOS ANGELES
COP ON SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 1968.

EIGHTEEN YEAR-OLD GREGORY WITH TWO FRIENDS WAS STOP-
PED BY THE COPS AT VINEYARD AND WASHINGTON BLVD.
BECAUSE — DID THIS: "THEY DIDN'T FIT THE CAR."

BLACK PEOPLE, MORE THAN IN THE
LEONARD DEADWYLER CASE — THIS TEST-
TIMONY SHOWS THAT THIS WAS A CLEAR CASE OF
AGGRAVATED, CALCULATED, BRUTALITY AND MURDER

REMEMBER WHAT HAPPENED IN THE DEADWYLER
CASE — THE POLICE CALLED "JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE"
AND THE COP WAS LET LOOSE.

IN THIS CASE THE JURY RETAINED WITH "JUSTIFIABLE
HOMICIDE"

COME TO: THE PEOPLE'S TRIAL

AT: SOUTH PARK 51ST AVE. ANGELES

WHEN: SUNDAY MARCH 17TH

TIME: 3:00 PM

WE BLACK PEOPLE WILL PROSECUTE
THIS RACIST COP WHO MURDERED

THIRTEEN YEAR-OLD GARY WITH TWO FRIENDS WAS SE-
ED BY THE COPS AT VINEYARD AND WASHINGTON ST.
BECAUSE - DIG THIS: "THEY DIDN'T FIT THE CAR."

BLACK PEOPLE, MORE THAN IN THE
LEONARD DEADWYLER CASE - THIS TEST-
TIMONY SHOWS THAT THIS WAS A CLEAR CASE OF
AGGRAVATED, CALCULATED, BRUTALITY AND MURDER

REMEMBER WHAT HAPPENED IN THE DEADWYLER
CASE - THE POLICE CALLED "JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE"
AND THE COP WAS LET LOOSE.

IN THIS CASE THE JURY RETURNED WITH "JUSTIFIABLE
HOMICIDE"

COME TO: THE PEOPLE'S TRIAL

AT: SOUTH PARK 51ST AVE.
AVALON

WHEN: SUNDAY MARCH 17TH
TIME: 3:00 PM

WE BLACK PEOPLE WILL PROSECUTE
THIS RACIST COP WHO MURDERED
OUR BROTHER !!!

POWER TO THE PEOPLE

ISSUED BY: THE PEOPLES TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
March 14, 1968

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title	THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
Character	RACIAL MATTERS
Reference	Los Angeles letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

F B I

Date: 3/18/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL (REGISTERED)
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM: SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-2197) (P*)
SUBJECT: THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTER
OO: Los Angeles

b6
b7C
b7D

Re airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM) from Los Angeles to the Bureau dated 3/14/68, and Los Angeles teletypes to the Bureau dated 3/15/68 and 3/17/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 12 copies of a LHM pertaining to a demonstration of the People's Tribunal Committee which was held at Los Angeles on 3/17/68.

An extra copy of the airtel and LHM is being forwarded to the Bureau for inclusion in the CIRM file.

Local military intelligence agencies; the United States Attorney; and Secret Service, Los Angeles are being furnished copies of the attached LHM.

The sources mentioned in the LHM are identified as:

- No. 1 [REDACTED], who furnished information orally to SA THEODORE M. GARDNER on 3/17/68.
No. 2 [REDACTED]...documentation of US.
No. 3 [REDACTED]...documentation of FRANKLIN ALEXANDER.

- ④ - Bureau (Enc. 12) (RM)
(1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
3 - Los Angeles (157-2197)
(1 - 100-66078) (CIRM)

WMB:sle
(7)

ENCLOSURE

100-442521
NOT RECORDED

MAR 28 1968

CARBON COPY

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

LA 157-2197

The attached LHM is being classified as ~~confidential~~ because of information furnished by the above three sources, which if divulged could reveal their identity and compromise sources of continuing value.



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

March 18, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTER

Reference is made to Los Angeles letterhead memorandum dated March 14, 1968, pertaining to the above captioned matter.

Sergeant J. Wambaugh, Newton Street Division, Los Angeles Police Department, advised on March 17, 1968, that at 3:30 p.m. that date, a mock trial of Los Angeles Police Officer Warren Carlson was held at South Park, 51st and Avalon Streets, Los Angeles, California. The trial was sponsored by the Los Angeles chapter of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). Wanted posters charging Carlson with murder were passed out to those in attendance and sound trucks in the immediate neighborhood advertised the trial.

Sergeant Wambough, supra, stated that about 250 Negro young adults, both male and female, were in attendance, including members of SNCC and the Black Panther Party. The Los Angeles Police Department set up a command post at 54th and Avalon Streets and held about 50 police officers in reserve at that point. Plainclothes police officers were in the crowd which was orderly.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on March 17, 1968, of substantially the same information as furnished by Sergeant Wambaugh. However, in addition, he stated that there were some US members in attendance at this trial.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in January 1968 that US is a militant black nationalist organization which reflects the anti-white attitude of Ron Karenga.

Karenga has been publically identified as founder and chairman of US whose Articles of Incorporation were filed on September 14, 1966, with the Secretary of State, State of California.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~ENCLOSURE~~

100-442529

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTER

This second source stated that Franklin Alexander was one of those who participated in the trial proceedings that found Carlson guilty.

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on December 15, 1965, that Franklin Alexander was a member of the Medgar Evers Club, Southern California District of the Communist Party in 1965.

The second source also advised that the crowds at the trial was orderly and no incidents were observed. The meeting broke up at 6:00 p.m.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 4/2/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA (100-6670)

CIRM

ReAttel to Bureau and New York 3/15/68 captioned
"WASHINGTON SPRING PROJECT", "CIRM".

Page two of retel refers to an individual by the
first name of CY connected with the American Foundation
on Nonviolence.

On 4/1/68 [] advised he understood this
individual's last name to be either FASHER or FLASHER
(phonetic).

b7D

EX-115

REC 55

- 3- Bureau (RM)
- 2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 2- Atlanta
(1 - 100-6670)

AGS:jhs
(7)

14 APR 4 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/4/68

FROM : *[Handwritten signature]* SAC, KANSAS CITY (100-11934)

-P*-

SUBJECT: CIRM
(OO: NEW YORK)

ReBulet to Albany, dated 8/28/64, and Kansas City letter to Bureau, dated 1/16/68.

No information has been developed in captioned matter within the Kansas City Division since date of referenced Kansas City letter. Therefore, no report being submitted.

(2) - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM) *REC-51*
1 - Kansas City
GAA:nks
(5)

2511



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

F B I

Date: 3/29/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL
(Priority)

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)
FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)
SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

*D. [unclear]
CD [unclear]*

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The source is [redacted] and [redacted]

*R.C. [unclear]
[unclear]*

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~, because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

ENCLOSURE

- ③ - Bureau (Encs.5) (Reg.) (AM)
- 1 - New York (Enc.1) (Reg.) (AM)
- 3 - Butte

[redacted]
[redacted]

THZ/ar
(7)

AGENCY: ACSI, ~~CSI~~, CSI; SEC. SER:

DATE FORW: *Yule*

HOW FORW: *PLS* REC-19

BY: *[unclear]*

100-442529-2512

100-442529-2512
EX-116

APR 4 1968

Approved: *[Signature]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

[Signature]

87 APR 11 1968



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Butte, Montana, 59701
March 29, 1968

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on March 29, 1968, made available the following memorandum from WILLIAM L. PATTERSON, Chairman, and CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary, Commission on Negro Affairs, Communist Party, USA:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-442529-2512

Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

ENCLOSURE

MEMORANDUM

TO: MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION ON
NEGRO AFFAIRS AND DISTRICT ORGANIZERS

FROM: WILLIAM L. PATTERSON AND CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
CHAIRMAN AND SECRETARY OF COMMISSION ON
NEGRO AFFAIRS.

A revised draft of the Party Program is already in your hands. As already indicated the plan is to provide the broadest and deepest discussion possible.

There is no part of this program where a correct appraisal of things is of more imperative importance than the section on the Negro Question. Therefore, the draft before you should be considered as a working draft and there is need of probing in greater depth all the problems posed.

In order to facilitate such a discussion, the Commission on Negro Affairs has planned a program for the next few months that will add greater depth to a number of questions.

A number of leading comrades have been assigned to examine and report to the Commission on some of these questions. At the same time the work of such comrades will be helped if discussions take place in various Negro Commission district boards, etc., if individual comrades write articles for The Worker, P.A., etc., and finally if various comrades submit collective conclusions to the National center.

We, therefore, submit the areas of questions and problems that we consider requiring immediate attention.

First of all, in regard to the general nature of the document: We feel that it is a program and not a resolution. It must, therefore, have a lasting quality which is not cancelled out by this or that shift or zigzag in the nature of the struggle. This imposes the necessity for a document that is analytical in character and not merely descriptive, or a response to a problem on a temporary basis. Its main thrust must propose solutions to problems on both an immediate and long range basis.

The following themes are presented:

1. Proposals which deal with the economic aspects of the Negro Question.
2. Problems in the area of political action.

3. Some ideological problems and social problems.

I. Under the heading of economic problems we wish to examine:

- A. What is required to make substantial progress on the job front and to enhance income, role of trade unions, etc.
- B. What is a program and solution for the problems of black people in the rural South?
- C. A program for the middle strata of the black community.
- D. A program for a fundamental rehabilitation of the ghetto.

II. In regard to political action:

- A. A program that corresponds to the immediate situation as well as a long range solution. In regard to the latter - what structural changes are required to guarantee equality for a black minority in a majority white society. We need to probe into some possible slogans which will concretely tie up the black power slogan with areas where Negroes are a minority and must also wield power.

III. Ideological and social problems:

- A. The means employed by industry and the banks, insurance companies and big real estate interests to assure the continuance of racism and the separation of the races. (use of governmental apparatus, etc.)
- B. The housing problem and the enlargement of ghettos - its effect on education, health, etc., and its genocidal impact on black psychology.
- C. A program to combat the above must present a critique as to whether private enterprise can affect such a change...if not, why not? Or, to what extent big business can be forced to make concessions, and how far.
- D. A decision on the Negroes as an Internal Colony. We must show why it is important to have a correct estimate on this problem.
- E. Finally, what is our position on integration?

We do not feel that these subjects exhaust the questions and problems before us. You are asked to enlarge the scope as you see fit. We believe that the subtitles do encompass the main ones.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/3/68

FROM : *4/88* SAC, SAN DIEGO (100-13295) (P*)

SUBJECT: *0* COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C.
(OO: Los Angeles)

15. Re San Diego letter 1/9/68.

No pertinent information developed since referenced letter.

100-6970 San Diego will continue to follow activities of Communist Party and other subversive groups and submit quarterly report or letter as indicated.

- 100-6970* ② - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 1 - Los Angeles (100-66078) (Info) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (Info) (RM)
- 2 - San Diego

RET:jam
(8)

EX-103

REC 10

100-442529-2513
1 APR 9 1968

66 APR 16 1968

DOAN
RACIAL INT. SECT

VIA TELETYPE
APR 9 1968
ENCIPHERED

b6
b7c

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD
OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP
ON 4/27/68 OMS

12-25AM URGENT 4-9-68 RFJ
TO DIRECTOR AND ATLANTA
FROM CHICAGO

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP8RCB/LMS
REASON: FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4/9/88

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS; IS - C; ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR; RACIAL MATTERS.

SOURCE, WHO HAS FURNISHED RELIABLE INFORMATION IN PAST, ADVISED TODAY JACK KLING, COMMUNIST PARTY USA (CPUSA) NATIONAL COMMITTEE MEMBER FROM CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, RECENTLY STATED HE WAS GOING TO BEGIN CHAIN OF TELEPHONE CALLS TO CP MEMBERS ASKING THEY URGE PEOPLE TO SEND TELEGRAMS TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON DEMANDING FEDERAL INVESTIGATION OF MURDER OF MARTIN LUTHER KING AND FOR PROTECTION FOR CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT. (U)

SOURCE ADVISED THAT ON APRIL FIVE LAST AL RABY, FORMER CONVENOR OF COORDINATING COUNCIL OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS, AN ORGANIZATION COMPOSED OF SOME THIRTYFIVE TO FORTY CONTRIBUTING CIVIL RELIGIOUS AND CIVIL RIGHTS GROUPS, IN CHICAGO AREA, WITH MEMBER OF THE CPUSA NATIONAL COMMITTEE DROVE AROUND FAR SOUTH SIDE OF CHICAGO AND NOTICED GROUPS OF CHILDREN GATHERING ON STREETS AND

RELATED TO 1975/B

AG 4110

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE TWO

WERE BUILDING UP FOR SOME KIND OF ACTIVITY. IN ADDITION, HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE WERE ON STREETS AND IT WAS CONCLUSION OF RABY SOMETHING WAS GOING TO GIVE AND IT WAS VERY DOUBTFUL ANYTHING COULD STOP IT. ~~C~~ (U)

SOURCE FURTHER ADVISED RABY ON APRIL SEVEN LAST INDICATED HE WAS ISSUING PRESS RELEASE CALLING FOR A CLOSING DOWN OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE AGENCIES IN CHICAGO AREA IN MEMORIAL FOR KING. RABY FURTHER STATED MANY PEOPLE IN CHICAGO WERE DESTITUTE AS A RESULT OF RIOTS AND ACCORDING TO RABY AN APPROACH MUST BE MADE TO CITY TO GET FOOD AND CLOTHING FOR PEOPLE. ~~C~~ (U)

RABY INDICATED HE WOULD BE WILLING TO PARTICIPATE THIS WEEK IN TRYING TO MOBILIZE PEOPLE TO DO SOMETHING^H ABOUT THE SITUATION IN CHICAGO AND HE IS PROPOSING A COMMISSION BE SET UP WHICH WILL GO INTO EACH GHETTO IN ORDER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

PAGE THREE

TO CONDUCT HEARINGS AND DEVELOP A PLAN OF ACTION AND DEMANDS WHICH WOULD THEN BE PLACED BEFORE CITY ADMINISTRATION. ~~C~~ (U)

SOURCE ALSO ADVISED RABY INDICATED HE WOULD ATTEND THE FUNERAL OF KING ON APRIL NINE NEXT IN ATLANTA AND WHILE THERE WOULD ALSO ATTEND AN EXECUTIVE BOARD MEETING OF THE SOUTHERN CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE, RETURNING TO CHICAGO APRIL ELEVEN NEXT. ~~C~~ (U)

b7D

ADMINISTRATIVE:

SOURCE IS [REDACTED] SOURCE UNABLE TO CONTACT CHICAGO OFFICE PRIOR TO TODAY AS CP MEMBERS IN HIS CONSTANT COMPANY. ~~C~~ (U)

FOR ATLANTA INFO, RABY DESCRIBED AS NEGRO MALE, LIGHT COMPLEXION, BLACK CURLY HAIR, MUSTACHE, SIX FEET ONE, ONE HUNDRED SIXTYFIVE POUNDS, SLENDER BUILD, THIRTYFIVE YEARS OLD. ~~C~~ (U)

PERTINENT PORTIONS RE ABOVE FURNISHED USA, SECRET SERVICE, LOCAL ~~EV~~ MILITARY AND CHICAGO PD. CHICAGO CONTINUING TO FOLLOW CLOSELY. LHM FOLLOWS. u

RECEIVED: 1-42AM HFL

ORIG: MR. SULLIVAN

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 4-9-68

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

CIRN

Pages E2814-E2816. Congressman Barick, (D) Louisiana, pointed out that an interesting documentary by Frank Capell presenting the battle of the District of Columbia supplies an insight into who and what are behind the inflamed passions, burnings, and anarchy. This article entitled "Revolution, United States of America, 1968" which appeared in the April 5 issue of the Herald of Freedom is set forth in the Record. This article quotes from an article published in Barren's Weekly of March 4, 1968, regarding the Legal Services Program of the Office of Economic Opportunity. The following is quoted from the article in Barren's Weekly: "In suits financed by the War on Poverty, lawyers for the 'poor' have sought to persuade U. S. district courts in Newark and Philadelphia to appoint federal receivers to run the local police departments as a means of eliminating police brutality."

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover views the legal moves as part of a scheme to undermine and destroy local law enforcement and to substitute a national police force. . . .

Original filed in: 66-1731-3214

100-442529-

~~NOT RECORDED~~

46 APR 17 1968

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 4-8-68 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

51 APR 22 1968

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ALBANY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/16/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/1 - 8/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA [redacted]	TYPED BY gab
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	b3 b6 b7C b7D b7E

REFERENCE:

Report of SA [redacted] at Albany, 1/24/68.

-P*-

INFORMANTS:

Identity of Informant

File Where Located

AL T-1 is [redacted]

[redacted]

AL T-2 is [redacted]

[redacted]

AL T-3 is [redacted]

100-19906-17

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED

COPIES MADE:

- 9 Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - 108th MIG (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, NY (RM)
1 - Boston (100-35427) (INFO) (RM)
1 - Buffalo (INFO) (RM)
3 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
(1 - NIC, New York)
2 - Albany (100-19249)

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

16 APR 19 1968

REC 17

EX-103

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	
AGENCY: ACST, ONE, OSI, SEC. SER.	DATE FWD: 5/15/68	RACIAL INT. [redacted]
Request Recd.	DATE FWD: 5/15/68	
Date Fwd.	How Fwd.	
By:		

262

100-19906-17

AL 100-19249

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA:

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information from informants AL T-1, AL T-2, and AL T-3, whose identity, if revealed to unauthorized sources, could lead to their disclosure and would adversely affect the national security interests.

LEADS:

Information copies of this report are designated for Boston and Buffalo due to their interest in Communist Party activities in this area.

ALBANY

Will continue to submit reports on a quarterly basis.

-B*
(COVER PAGE)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 108th Military Intelligence Group
1 - OSI, Griffiss AFB, Rome, New York
1 - NIC, New York

Report of: SA [redacted]
Date: 4/16/68

Office: ALBANY

b6
b7C

Field Office File #: 100-19249

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Members of the Capitol District Communist Party (CDCP) and New York District Communist Party attended a "New Politics" convention meeting held at Albany, N.Y. on 3/2/68, which had a black caucus representation. An Upstate CP council was held on 3/3/68, at Albany, N.Y., to discuss the New Politics meeting that was held on 3/2/68.

- P * -

DETAILS:I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

AL 100-19249

A New Politics Convention meeting was held on March 2, 1968, at the First Church of Albany, Albany, New York. Approximately 300 individuals were in attendance. The purpose of this meeting was to select candidates for the November, 1968, elections for the office of president and vice president. They were also to select a place for a national convention, rules for the convention and credentials necessary to attend the convention. They were also to discuss a program, a platform, and to establish general preparations for the proposed convention.

The New Politics Convention is characterized in the Appendix attached hereto.

Of the 300 individuals in attendance, it was estimated that approximately 50 were Negro. Of the 50 Negroes in attendance, approximately 30 organized a black caucus as the Negro representation to that meeting. Among the members of the black caucus were:

FLO ~~KENNEDY~~, an attorney from New York City; JANET ~~WASHINGTON~~, of New York City; HOPACE ~~PERRYMAN~~, of Schenectady, New York; NATE ~~SMITH~~, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Mr. ~~STOREY~~, of New York City; GIL ~~BANKS~~, of Brooklyn, New York; and eight members of "The ~~Brothers~~", a militant Negro organization from Albany, New York.

The purpose of the caucus was to establish at the planning conference the 50 - 50 representation on all committees. The caucus also decided that they would nominate DICK GREGORY for President, and Dr. SPOCK for Vice President.

AL 100-19249

Also identified at the meeting were JOSEPH KRIEGLER, Treasurer of the CDCP; HANK WERNER, of the New York District CP; MIKE DWORKIN, of the CDCP; STEVE LIVINSKY and GIL GREEN, both of the New York District CP.

(AL T-1 on March 6, 1968)

On March 3, 1968, an Upstate Communist Party Council was held at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, New York. The purpose of the council was to discuss the New Politics meeting which had been held the day before, on March 2, 1968, in Albany, New York.

At the council, it was decided that the New York State Communist Party would do all it could to help the third party movement. There was a lengthy discussion regarding the Negro caucus which was a part of the third party conference, but no conclusions were really reached regarding what support the state party would give them. It was decided that the black caucus situation would be discussed at the club level with a person from the state committee attending each club meeting during the time of this planned black caucus discussion.

MIKE DWORKIN of the CDCP, voiced his opinion that he was quite upset at the way the CP handled the third party movement and the Negro caucus. DWORKIN advised that as far as the third party movement is concerned, he thinks the CP, by endorsing and backing it, may be backing a loser. He stated that he is not sure the people are ready for a third political party at this time.

(AL T-2 on March 7, 1968)

AL 100-19249

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

Albany, New York
April 16, 1968

Title

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

b6
b7C

Character

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference

Report of SA [REDACTED]
dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3564) P*

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS C
OO: NY

DATE: 4/18/68

ReBulet to Albany, 8/28/68; and Little Rock let
to Bureau, 1/22/68.

QUARTERLY LETTER

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

100-806471
2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Little Rock
EFM/jew
(6)

REC-71

6 APR 22 1968

54 MAY 1 1968

FBI

Date: 4/8/68

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIR MAIL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
OO: New York

Enclosed for the Bureau are five and for New York one copy of a LHM.

The first source is [redacted] The second source is [redacted]

The LHM is classified ~~confidential~~, because data from these Informants could reasonably result in the identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

C. C. Bishop

- ③ - Bureau (Encs. 5) (Reg.) (AM)
- 1 - New York (Enc. 1) (Reg.) (AM)
- 3 - Butte

THZ/ar
(7)

RFC- 38

EX-105

12 APR 11 1968

ACR: [redacted]

DATE: 4/15/68

HOW: RS

BY: [redacted]

RACIAL INT. SECT.

Approved: [redacted]
66 APR 23 1968 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Butte, Montana, 59701
April 8, 1968

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

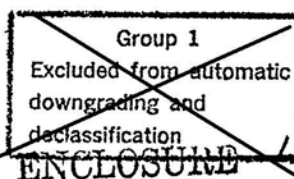
A confidential source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on April 8, 1968, made available the following letter from HENRY WINSTON concerning a new book by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT:

("The Worker, an east coast communist newspaper, issue of June 28, 1966, reported that HENRY WINSTON had been elected National Chairman of the Communist Party (CP), USA, at its 18th National Convention, held in New York City, June 22 - 26, 1966.

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated on December 13, 1967, that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Chairman of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA.)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

April 3, 1968

TO ALL DISTRICTS

~~FROM GHETTO REBELLION TO BLACK LIBERATION~~

A new book by Claude Lightfoot

Dear Comrades:

The purpose of this letter is to announce the forthcoming appearance of the book From Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation written by Claude Lightfoot.

This major work will be off the press by the end of May. This book is a major Marxist contribution on the present period and will be of invaluable help in the fight against racism in general and for the unity of black and white in the struggle against Negro oppression.

The book will appear at the beginning of summer and must become a major ideological weapon which is brought not only to the Party but to all activists in the Peace, Labor, Negro and Youth movements.

This book has been long awaited and the spontaneous reaction to it has been most heartwarming. An example is the fact that the New York State organization is undertaking to distribute some 1500 copies of the book and Illinois, 1000. The initial printing will be some 10,000.

To fulfill and overfulfill such a quota will necessitate the development of a massive ideological campaign to put it across.

We therefore wish to call to the attention of all leaderships this event which has such enormous importance for the struggle for the rights of the Negro people which is the pivot of the struggle for democracy and peace in the country.

I urge that you communicate with us and let us know the quantity of books that your district will undertake to sell. You will receive from New Outlook specific data relating to the size of the book, its price and the important question of discount. We wish to do a mass job on this.

May I hear from you as to your discussion and conclusions?

Fraternally yours,

HENRY WINSTON,
Chairman.

-2*-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/22/68

FROM: SAC, BIRMINGHAM (100-5150) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

IS - C

OO: New York

ReBhlet to Bureau, 1/17/68.

No information has been received during the period 1/1/68 - 3/31/68 of any Communist Party activity in racial matters within the territory of the Birmingham Field Division.

REC-69 EX 101

100-442529-2518

10 APR 23 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Birmingham
RSM:scb
(4)



6 APR 30 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : SAC, LOS ANGELES (157-2197) (C)

SUBJECT: THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTERS

DATE: 4/15/68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Re Los Angeles airtel and letterhead memorandum (LHM)
dated 3/18/68.

Submitted herewith are 12 copies of a LHM pertaining
to the activities of the above captioned committee. Copies
of the LHM are being furnished to:

NIS, San Diego
115th MI, Region II, Pasadena
OSI, Norton Air Force Base
Secret Service, Los Angeles
USA, Los Angeles

b6
b7C
b7D

Copies of the LHM are also being forwarded to the
Los Angeles and Bureau files re CIRM.

The sources mentioned in the details of the LHM are:

1. [REDACTED] who furnished the information to
SA F. G. KAHL on 4/9/68. This source also
provided a documentation of DEACON ALEXANDER.
2. [REDACTED] documentation of FRANKLIN ALEXANDER.
3. [REDACTED] documentation of DEACON ALEXANDER.
4. [REDACTED] documentation of MARGARET WRIGHT.
5. [REDACTED] documentation of MLF.
6. [REDACTED] documentation of US.

The attached LHM is being classified as "~~Confidential~~"
because of information furnished by sources 1 through 6, which
if revealed could reasonably result in the disclosure of their
identities and compromise informants of continuing value.

- 4 - Bureau (RM) (Encl. 12)
(1 - 100-442529)
2 - Los Angeles
(1 - 100-66078)

46 APR 23 1968

COPIES DESTROYED

333 DEC 30 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN (U)

MAY 1 1968

WMB/pjs

COPIES DESTROYED

333 DEC 30 1970

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN (U)

157-871-2-3

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4 [REDACTED]
REASON FOR EXTENSION FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5468
6254
731/18

ENCLOSURE



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California

April 15, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
RACIAL MATTERS

Reference Los Angeles letterhead memorandum dated
March 18, 1968.

A source, who has furnished reliable information in
the past, advised on April 9, 1968, that the following motion
was presented to the Los Angeles City Council on March 12, 1968:

"Whereas, on 2/18/68, Gregory L. Clarke, 18 years old,
was fatally shot by Warren B. Carlson, a member of the
Los Angeles Police Department; and

"Whereas, on 3/8/68, the Coroners jury rendered a 4-3
split decision of justifiable homicide after an inquiry
into the shooting; and

"Whereas, on 3/11/68, Reverend Clayton Russell, on
behalf of a group of citizens, requested that the City
Council conduct an inquiry into the incident;

"Now, therefore, I move that the Police, Fire and Civil
Defense Committee conduct an inquiry into the incident
and report its findings to the City Council."

The above mentioned source advised that the motion
was issued by the People's Tribunal Committee, and presented
to the Council by Thomas Bradley, Councilman from the Tenth
District in Los Angeles.

5-19-80
CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP-4 JRM/12
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE

"Open City" an underground newspaper published in Los Angeles, in it's issue dated March 22 - 28, 1968, carried an article which was captioned "Cop Wanted For Murder". The article indicated that Warren Carlson was found guilty on March 17, 1968, in a trial that was conducted in South Park "deep in the heart of the ghetto." The jurors were 300 angry residents of the black ghetto, who rendered their guilty verdict with "angry curses."

The People's Tribunal was led by Franklin Alexander who acted as prosecuting attorney. Deacon Alexander served as defense attorney for Warren Carlson, who failed to appear. Seven black judges conducted the meeting: Margaret Wright, of the United Parents Council; Rene Harding, a member of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; Brother Banks of the Black Panther Party; Walter Bremond, chairman of the Los Angeles Black Congress; Edgar Edwards, "Heishinu" of the US organization; and Harold Hart-Nibbrig, manager of the Watts ACLU Police Malpractices Complaint Center.

The article indicated that none of the eye-witnesses to the shooting were present to testify and none of the members of the Clark family were present at the "trial".

A second source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Franklin Alexander was a member of the Medger Evers Club of the Southern California District of the Communist Party as of November 1965. ~~C~~ (U)

A third source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Deacon Alexander was a subscriber to the "People's World" in 1968. ~~C~~ (U)

The "People's World" is a West Coast communist newspaper which is published weekly in San Francisco.

The first source, previously mentioned, advised that Deacon Alexander was among those who attended the annual testimonial dinner of the Los Angeles Committee for the Defense of the Bill of Rights (see Appendix).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A fourth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Margaret Wright was one of the speakers at a meeting of the Militant Labor Forum which was held on March 8, 1968, at 1702 East 4th Street, Los Angeles, California. ~~C~~ (U)

A fifth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on January 12, 1966, that the Militant Labor Forum is another name used by the Los Angeles Local-Socialist Workers Party (see appendix) to conceal it's sponsorship of certain activities. ~~C~~ (U)

It is to be noted that on March 6, 1968, Margaret Wright was sentenced in Los Angeles Municipal Court to pay a fine of \$200 and given two years probation for her part in the disturbance at Manual Arts High School in Los Angeles in 1967.

The Black Congress is a coalition of militant and non-militant black nationalist organizations.

The Articles of Incorporation filed on September 14, 1966, with the Secretary of State, State of California, indicate US is a non-profit organization with office located at 8211 South Broadway, Los Angeles, California. The April 1967, issue of "Sepia", a monthly nationwide magazine aimed at the mass negro market, published in Fort Worth, Texas, quoted Ronald Mc Kinley Everett, also known as Ron Karenga as follows: US is a cultural organization with the purpose of giving to black people a frame of reference. Karenga has been publicly identified and founder and chairman of US.

A sixth source, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in January 1968, that US is a militant black nationalist organization which reflects the anti-white attitude of Karenga, who has recently made inflammatory public statements advising Negroes not to support the war in Vietnam. He has also made bitter verbal attacks against the white man whenever presented with the opportunity. ~~C~~ (U)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1

APPENDIX

LOS ANGELES LOCAL - SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (LAL-SWP)

On May 24, 1967, a confidential source advised that the LAL-SWP has been in existence since the 1930's and continues to exist. The source further advised that the LAL-SWP is a local branch of the National SWP with aims and purposes identical to those of the National SWP.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Los Angeles, California
April 15, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 157-2197

Title	THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNAL COMMITTEE
Character	RACIAL MATTERS
Reference	Letterhead memorandum dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/24/68

FROM :

SAC, BUTTE (100-8414) (P*)

SUBJECT:

CIRM

OO: New York

Remylet, 1/18/68.

No pertinent activity has taken place in the Butte Division and no report is being submitted.

- (2) - Bureau (Reg.)
 - 1 - New York (Reg.)
 - 1 - Butte
- THZ/ar
(4)

2 APR 26 1968



FBI

Date: 4/11/68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

REGISTERED MAIL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464) P

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 7/11/96 6972 EEP/DMS
80,513 Garrow/KING
82-1466

Re Baltimore letter to Bureau, 3/28/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 15 copies of an LHM captioned, "COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA, WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968." Copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York, Chicago, Memphis and Atlanta.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

⑧ - Bureau (Enc. 15) (REGISTERED MAIL)

- (3 - 100-3-69, CP, USA Organization)
- (1 - 100-3-89, Strategy in Industry)
- (1 - 100-3-86, Pamphlets and Publications)
- (1 - 100-3-72, Political Activities)
- (1 - 100- [REDACTED] CIRM) (1 - 100- [REDACTED])

6 - New York (Enc. 5) (REGISTERED MAIL)

- (2 - 100- [REDACTED] CP, USA Organization)
- (1 - 100- [REDACTED] Strategy in Industry)
- (1 - 100- [REDACTED] Pamphlets and Publications)
- (1 - 100- [REDACTED] Political Activities)
- (1 - 100- [REDACTED] CIRM)

6 - Chicago (Enc. 5) (REGISTERED MAIL)

- (2 - 100- [REDACTED] CP, USA Organization)
- (1 - 100- [REDACTED] Strategy in Industry)
- (1 - 100- [REDACTED] Pamphlets and Publications)
- (1 - 100- [REDACTED] Political Activities)
- (1 - 100- [REDACTED] CIRM)

ENCLOSURES CONTINUED

2 - Baltimore (1 - 100-12464, CP, USA Organization)

RCM:jtk (25)

100-44250
105 APR 24 1968

b3
b7D
b7E

Approved: [REDACTED]

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Per _____

BA 100-12464

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(COPIES CONTINUED)

- 2 - Memphis (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - (1 - 100- , CP, USA Organization)
 - (1 - 100- , Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING)
 - 2 - Atlanta (Enc. 2) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - (1 - 100- , CP, USA Organization)
 - (1 - 100- , Reverend MARTIN LUTHER KING)
-

Source used in LHM is ~~(C)~~ (U)

b7D

The LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" since disclosure of information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of great value and compromise future effectiveness.

The LHM is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C. in order to further protect informant.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

April 11, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY
DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 7/11/90 6222 EEP/1200
80,513 Garrow/King 82-1466

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

A confidential source on April 10, 1968, advised
that on April 6 and 7, 1968, there was a Communist Party
(CP), USA Industrial Conference held at the Wabash YWCA,
Wabash and 9th Avenues, Chicago, Illinois. (X)u

The conference was called to order by JAMES
WEST at about 10:20 A.M. with some 55 to 60 persons present.
The following CP members were identified as being in
attendance at the conference: (X)u (U)

GEORGE MEYERS
JAMES WEST
GUS HALL
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
TOM DENNIS
BETTY SMITH
JACK KLING
ANTON KRCHMAREK
JACOB GREEN
RALPH NELSON
CHARLENE ALEXANDER

MICKEY LIMA
CARL WINTER
HERSCHEL WALKER (U)
DANNY RUBIN
HERB WRIGHT
ART EDELMAN
FRANCES GABOW
IRVING GOFF
ASHTON ALLEN
JOSEPH BRANDT
ELIZABETH HALL.

At the outset of the meeting a Negro male, who
was identified as being a member of the United Automobile
Workers, was selected as Chairman for the session. (X)u

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

82-1466
Garrow/King
3042 Pwt/1000 2/4/89
Classified by SP6 Bja/mde
Declassify on: OADR 11/19/84

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

100-442531
~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

At the outset of the meeting there was a moment of silence in memory of Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING. (S)u

About 10:35 A.M., GEORGE MEYERS, who is the Labor Secretary, CP, USA, introduced GUS HALL, CP, USA General Secretary. (S)u

HALL advised those present that HENRY WINSTON, CP, USA National Chairman had been unable to attend the conference because of the death of Dr. KING. HALL then added that a number of other persons who had expected to attend were not present because of the death of Dr. KING or for personal reasons. (S)u

HALL then praised Dr. KING because of his efforts on the part of the Negro who was seeking equal opportunities in the United States. HALL said that the plans of labor to stop work as a tribute to Dr. KING were an indication that his memory was held in high regard. (S)u

A discussion then followed in which most of those present expressed the opinion that white people should not only engage in activities against the war in Vietnam but should also more actively assist the Negro in his struggle for equal rights. (S)u

Most of those present stated that the CP, USA must always work for Negro and white unity in all activities whether it were civil rights or for peace. (S)u

After lunch, which took place between 12:30 P.M. and 1:30 P.M., GEORGE MEYERS stated that he would speak on industrial concentration and that afterwards he hoped to hear a report on the Negro question from TOM DENNIS and a report from DANNY RUBIN, the head of the CP, USA National Organization Commission on recruiting of new members into the CP, USA. (S)u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

MEYERS spoke at length on the need of the CP, USA to concentrate its effort in trade unions. He said that he had traveled all over the United States and there was considerable dissatisfaction particularly among the lower paid industrial workers. MEYERS said a great number of these were Negroes. MEYERS said that these industrial workers who were at the bottom of the ladder had to work on a basis of Negro and white unity or their employers would play the poor Negro against the poor white. (S) u

MEYERS then stated that Dr. KING, in his efforts to stop racism, had been in touch with many of the industrial workers and that his efforts should be carried on by the CP, USA. (S) u

MEYERS stated that the ruling classes in the United States wanted to carry on racism as a policy since it would keep the poor people divided. (S) u

MEYERS stated that a new Marxist publication called The Daily World would soon be published. He said that this publication would help to bring new members into the CP, USA and would open up contacts for the CP, USA in labor. (S) u

MEYERS then stated that it had been a long time since a conference of this type had been held and he felt that it was important. (S) u

At the end of MEYERS' talk, GUS HALL proposed that a committee of three which would consist of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, TOM DENNIS and DANNY RUBIN should draw up a program of action of the CP, USA in connection with contacts with trade unions. (S) u

At 5:30 P.M. GUS HALL stated that there would be an adjournment for supper but that he would like members of the CP, USA National Organization Commission to remain in the room so that he could talk with them privately. (S) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

After the meeting was adjourned, 16 individuals remained in the room with GUS HALL. The following were identified:

GUS HALL
GEORGE MEYERS
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT
BETTY SMITH
JACK KLING
ANTON KRCHMAREK
JACOB GREEN

RALPH NELSON
MICKEY LIMA
CARL WINTER
HERSCHEL WALKER
DANNY RUBIN
FRANCES GABOW

HALL advised the group that he had just been talking with HENRY WINSTON by phone and had learned that the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) had been debating whether to call for a general strike or a national memorial service for Dr. KING. HALL said that on the following Monday, April 8, 1968, the SCLC would meet in Atlanta, Georgia and that he felt that some of the CP national leaders should go to Atlanta. (U)

HALL stated that Mrs. KING and Dr. ABERNATHY would carry on Dr. KING's work in connection with demonstrations in Memphis, Tennessee on behalf of the sanitation workers who are on strike. HALL said that he felt that some of the national leaders of the CP, USA should go to Memphis. (U)

HALL said that originally there were plans for the CP, USA National Executive Board to meet April 9 and 10, 1968 but that this would be postponed because of the fact that some of the persons who would normally be in attendance would be either in Atlanta or in Memphis. (U)

A discussion then followed concerning an SCLC sponsored work stoppage or memorial. It was felt that the CP, USA should not try to influence the SCLC. It was also felt that a national memorial would have a greater effect on the country. (U)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

After further discussion it was decided that GEORGE MEYERS, TOM DENNIS, HENRY WINSTON and CHARLENE ALEXANDER should go to Memphis and that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, MICKEY LIMA, ARNOLD JOHNSON and one other would go to Atlanta. (S) (U)

Just prior to the end of this short meeting, HALL said he hoped to have the National Executive Board meet on April 11 and 12, 1968. (S) (U)

After supper the meeting was resumed at about 6:40 P.M. There was discussion until about 7:45 P.M., at which time HALL asked for an adjournment until 9 A.M. the following day. (S) u

The source advised that the industrial conference was resumed at about 9 A.M. on April 7, 1968 at the Wabash YWCA. (S) u

After the election of FRANCES GABOW as Chairman, TOM DENNIS talked about Negro workers in the United Automobile Workers Union. He made the statement that the Negroes were employed in menial jobs and that there was considerable discrimination against them. (S) u

After DENNIS had talked about the Negro workers he announced that he had been selected to read a resolution concerning the death of Dr. KING which had been written in longhand by GEORGE MEYERS. (S) u

Just prior to the reading of the resolution, FRANCES GABOW announced that 10,000 copies of a special issue of The Worker had been passed out in Chicago. This issue concerned the life of Dr. KING and stressed the significance of his death. (S) u

The Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

TOM DENNIS then read the resolution which in brief stressed that the CP, USA would be engaged in carrying on the work begun by Dr. KING. (X) u

There was discussion on the resolution with some criticism of the fact that it seemed to indicate that white people were not interested in civil rights. After this criticism, MEYERS indicated that he would modify the resolution to show that Dr. KING's work would be carried on in the spirit of Negro and white unity. (X) u

DANNY RUBIN then told the group that all CP districts should immediately set up an industrial club which would be devoted to increasing subscriptions to the new Marxist publication The Daily World and should have as a secondary objective the recruiting of new members into the CP, USA. RUBIN said that he hoped to have 2,000 new members in the CP, USA by April, 1969. (X) u

RUBIN then announced that when The Daily World made its initial appearance it would publish 50,000 copies. (X) u

FRANCES GABOW then said that she had ten persons who were scheduled to speak. GUS HALL stated that because of the curfew these ten speakers would have to be cancelled. (X) u

HALL then stated in the closing remarks that the purpose of the conference had been to discuss industrial concentration by the CP, USA and the building of a working class newspaper. He went on to say that a number of comrades were not sympathetic to either of these objectives and had deliberately stayed away from the conference. He described these persons as middle class who had no understanding of true communism. (X) u

HALL then stated that the type of meeting they had just attended was important and as long as he was General (X) u

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA,
INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE, WABASH YWCA,
WABASH AND 9TH AVENUES,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, APRIL 6 AND 7, 1968

Secretary, this type of meeting would continue. (A)u

HALL then talked of the national coming elections and said that even though President JOHNSON had decided not to run, the CP, USA could not depend on ROBERT KENNEDY or EUGENE MC CARTHY because they were both representatives of the ruling class. HALL said that the CP, USA must of necessity, set up a third party. (A)u

At 12:50 P.M. the conference was closed. (A)u

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

7*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 4/16/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-81)
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-86624)
SUBJECT: CP, USA
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS
IS-C

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

ReNY teletype 4/12/68, captioned CP, USA.

Enclosed are 7 copies of a Letterhead Memorandum (LHM) concerning a trip to Sweden to meet with North Vietnam Delegation April, 1968. The first source mentioned is [REDACTED] and he was unable to furnish method of travel. A check was made with SAS, PAN AM, AIR FRANCE, BOAC and TWA on 4/13/68, with negative results to determine method of departure.

The second source mentioned is [REDACTED] and the third is [REDACTED]. NY will continue efforts to determine method of departure from NYC.

- 3-Bureau (Encls. 7) (RM)
 (1-100-441164) (DCA)
 (1-100-) (CIRM)
2-Chicago (Encls. 2) (RM)
 [REDACTED]
3-Los Angeles (Encls. 3) (RM)
 (1-100-) (LOUIS VALDEZ)
 (1-100-) (CLOTHILDE BLACK)
2-Philadelphia (Encls. 2) (RM)
 (1-100-) (GEO BROWN (PH))
1-New York (100-4931)
1-New York (100-151987)
1-New York (100-155090) (JAMES FORMAN)
1-New York ()
1-New York (100-158928) (GRACE NEWMAN)
1-New York (100-153735) (CIRM)
1-New York ()
1-New York ()
1-New York ()
1-New York (100-86624)

NOT RECORDED
198 APR 23 1968

DIRECT

TJD:far
(21)

Approved: _____ Sent _____ M Per _____
Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

New York, New York, 10021

April 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-3-81

Communist Party, United States of America
International Relations
Internal Security - C

A confidential source, advised on April 12, 1968, that a delegation sponsored by the Communist Party, United States of America, (CP,USA) and the W.E.B. DuBois Clubs of America (DCA) was scheduled to depart from New York, New York on April 13, 1968, with an eventual destination of Stockholm, Sweden where they are to meet with a North Vietnam delegation from April 14-17, 1968, in Stockholm.

A characterization of the DCA is contained in the Appendix.

The source advised the following persons comprise the American delegation: Jarvis Tyner of the CP and DCA; Carlos Russell of "New Politics"; James Forman of Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC); a George Brown (Phonetic), "a Negro Nationalist from Philadelphia; Ken Cloke of the National Lawyers Guild; Louis Valdez, from California and associated with a labor movement in the vineyards of California; Clothilde Black, associated with the Black Students Union from Los Angeles and Sue Munaker, "associated with Students for A Democratic Society" (SDS) from Chicago.

A characterization of the SDS is contained in the Appendix.

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS NEITHER
RECOMMENDATIONS NOR CONCLUSIONS
OF THE FBI. IT IS THE PROPERTY
OF THE FBI AND IS LOANED TO YOUR
AGENCY; IT AND ITS CONTENTS ARE
NOT TO BE DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE
YOUR AGENCY.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

Communist Party, United States of America

On April 15, 1968, the source advised that Stoney Cook of SNCC was also scheduled to leave New York City at 6:30 PM, April 13, 1968, but was replaced by Grace Newman.

A second confidential source advised in August, 1967, that Jarvis Tyner is a member of the National Committee of the CP, USA and National Chairman of the DCA.

"The Daily Pennsylvanian" of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, issue of February 23, 1968, described Ken Cloke as the Executive Director of the National Lawyers Guild.

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is contained in the Appendix.

A third confidential source advised on March 14, 1968, that Grace Newman as of March, 1968, was a member of the Claremont Club of the Bronx County CP.

APPENDIX

Communist Party, United States of America

1

W.E.B. DU BOIS CLUBS OF AMERICA (DCA)

A source advised that on October 26-27, 1963, a conference of members of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), including national functionaries, met in Chicago, Illinois, for the purpose of setting in motion forces for the establishment of a new national Marxist-oriented youth organization which would hunt for the most peaceful transition to socialism. The delegates were told that it would be reasonable to assume that the young socialists attracted into this new organization would eventually pass into the CP itself.

A second source has advised that the founding convention for the new youth organization was held from June 19-21, 1964, at 150 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California, at which time the name W.E.B. Du Bois Clubs of America (DCA) was adopted. Approximately 500 delegates from throughout the United States attended this convention.

The second source advised in September, 1966, that MIKE ZAGARELL, CPUSA Youth Director, stated that in Negro communities the Party still supported the plan to build "left" socialist centers and to solidify the Party base through the DCA. This source also advised in September, 1966, that DANIEL RUBIN, CPUSA National Organizational Secretary, stated the Party believes the DCA should have a working class outlook and be a mass organization favorable to socialism, socialist countries and Marxism, and in April, 1967, GUS HALL, CPUSA, General Secretary, indicated that the DCA primary emphasis should be on developing mass resistance to the draft.

A third source advised in September, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER was elected chairman of the DCA on September 10, 1967, near the conclusion of the Third National Convention of the DCA held in New York, New York, from September 8-10, 1967.

A fourth source advised during August, 1967, that JARVIS TYNER is a member of the National Committee of the CPUSA.

A fifth confidential source advised on September 21, 1967, that the headquarters of the DCA is located at 34 West 17th Street, New York, New York.



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
New York, New York, 10021
April 16, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Bufile 100-3-81
NY 100-86624

Title Communist Party,
United States of America

Character International Relations
Internal Security - C

Reference New York airtel and letterhead
Memorandum dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum
SECRET

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TO : Mr. W. C. Sullivan

- 1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan
- 1 - [redacted]
- DATE: April 17, 1968
- 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan
- 1 - [redacted]
- 1 - Mr. R. C. Putnam

FROM : C. D. Brennan

Tolson _____
DeLoach _____
Mohr _____
Bishop _____
Casper _____
Callahan _____
Conrad _____
Felt _____
Gale _____
Rosen _____
Sullivan _____
Tavel _____
Trotter _____
Tele. Room _____
Holmes _____
Gandy _____

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING

10-4-84
Classified by 89510/10/10
Declassify on: OADR

Since the assassination of Martin Luther King, we have been closely following the activities of Stanley Levison and leaders of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA), to determine what effect this event has had on the efforts of both Levison and the Party to continue to exploit racial problems in this country. (u)

As you recall, Levison is a former clandestine member of the CPUSA who gravitated to the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) and subsequently became King's principal advisor. Since the assassination of King, Levison has been summoned to Atlanta, Georgia, the headquarters of SCLC, for two important policy-making conferences, the most recent being 4/15/68. To date, our sources have been unable to furnish the results of this conference. However, from information received, it appears that Levison will continue to work within SCLC and channel his efforts toward fund raising. Levison's preference for replacement of King was Andrew Young, Executive Vice President of SCLC, rather than Ralph Abernathy, who has been made King's successor. Thus, it appears that Levison will continue to play a dominant role in the activities of SCLC as he has in the past. It should be noted that Harry Wachtel, another former advisor of King with a subversive background, was invited to attend the 4/15/68 meeting. It would appear that Levison, working with Wachtel, will continue to exert influence on SCLC. (u)

With regard to the reaction of the CPUSA, it is noted that as soon as news of the assassination was announced, the CPUSA moved, as expected, to exploit the situation to its own advantage. A special issue of "The Worker," east coast communist newspaper, was prepared eulogizing King and attacking racism in the U. S. Copies were shipped to each Party district for mass distribution.

RCP:est

100-442-529-5

NOT RECORDED

APR 24 1968

EXTENDED BY 504312/10/10

FOR EXTENSION

FCR, II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW FOR

DECLASSIFICATION

APR 23 1968

SECRET

53 APR 26 1968

54688
23518
8051x

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: 10-8-85/1628 RFPK/10/10

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-438794-2118

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan
RE: ASSASSINATION OF MARTIN LUTHER KING

~~SECRET~~

An emergency meeting was held in the national office of the Party on 4/5/68. Party leaders called for work stoppages in industry at any level just so long as there was some action. The Party attempted to tie the assassination in with shop conditions and the whole question of racism and the rights of the Negro people through seeking statements from trade unions and mass organizations which called for action on jobs, housing, and education for the Negro people and demanded racists be disarmed and their organizations disbanded. (S)W

On 4/6-7/68, approximately 60 Party members, including top leadership, attended a National Industrial Conference in Chicago. Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA, eulogized King and noted that the Party should be alert to all events, not just those similar to the death of King, and take advantage of these events to develop them to higher levels to bring advancement to the Party. (S)W

The conference passed resolutions to extend sympathy to King's family and the Nation from the Party; to support the sanitation workers in Memphis; to have the Party conduct a drive to organize unorganized workers in the South; and to have the Party commence an all-out fight against racism, with each member giving special effort to end discrimination in his job and neighborhood. (S)W

Information set forth above has been disseminated to the Department and the military intelligence agencies.

ACTION:

For information. We are closely following this matter and will keep you advised of pertinent developments.

W. C. Sullivan

we 7/68

P

✓

NY

JS

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/20/68

FROM :

SAC, NEW ORLEANS (100-17122) (P)

SUBJECT:

CIRM
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany dated 8/28/64 and New Orleans letter to Bureau dated 2/20/68.

No information has been received by this office relative to communist influence in racial matters during the past quarter and accordingly, no report is being submitted.

X-115

REC- 69

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New Orleans

RJG:srl
(3)

100-442529-2519

MAY 23 1968



54 MAY 1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/23/68

FROM : SAC, LAS VEGAS (100-263) (C)

SUBJECT: GIRM
IS - C

Re Las Vegas letter dated 10/27/67.

No information has been received or developed in the Las Vegas Division to indicate influence in racial matters by the Communist Party, USA, or any other subversive organizations or individuals.

Las Vegas will afford continual attention to this matter and in the event positive information is developed reports will be submitted in compliance with Bureau instructions.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Las Vegas
DMH/sh
(4)

EX 109

REC-20

APR 24 1968



5010-108-02

54 MAY 1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

REPORTING OFFICE NEWARK	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/22/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/9 - 19/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN	TYPED BY ca
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C <i>R. D. Brennan</i> <i>C. D. Brennan</i>	

REFERENCE

Report of SA DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN, dated 1/26/68, at Newark.

-P*-

ADMINISTRATIVE

IRVING POTASH is on the Security Index of the New York Office. ANN LACONICH is on the Security Index of the Newark Office.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NK T-1
[redacted]

Used to characterize ANN LACONICH and IRVING POTASH.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED *PWB/dm* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 2 - 108th MI Gp, Newark (RM)
- 1 - NISO, New York (RM)
- 1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
- 1 - OSI, New York (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 3 - Newark (100-48052)

100-442529-2521

APR 24 1968

REC-7
RACIAL INT. SEC.
INT. SEC.

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.	
Request Recd.	DATE FORW: 5/15/68	
Date Fwd.	HOW FORW: [initials]	
How Fwd.	BY: [initials]	
By	55 MAY 21 1968	

NK 100-48052

Identity of Source

File Number Where Located

NK T-2

b3
b7D
b7E

NK T-3

LEAD

NEWARK

AT NEWARK, N.J. Will follow and report communist influence in racial matters.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because of the information contained therein received from NK T-1 through NK T-3 which information by its nature, tends to identify sources. Such a disclosure would be detrimental to the security of the U.S.

B*
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

2 - 108th MI Gp, Newark (RM)
1 - NISO, New York (RM)
1 - NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1 - OSI, New York (RM)

Report of: DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN
Date: 4/22/68

Office: Newark, New Jersey

Field Office File #: 100-48052

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Informant advised as follows: Communist Strategy:
CP does not endorse any violence at forthcoming mass demonstrations scheduled for Chicago, during Democratic National Convention; NJCP State Board member attempting Negro recruitment; statement made at SWP Open Forum that Negroes getting nothing but promises; expression of shock made at SWP Open Forum meeting regarding treatment of black people.

-P*-

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA (CP, USA)

On March 24, 1968, a meeting of the New Jersey COMMUNIST PARTY (CP) State Board was held in New Brunswick, New Jersey. IRVING POTASH stated during the meeting that the CP does not endorse any violence or other such acts in the planned mass demonstrations scheduled for Chicago, Illinois, during the Democratic National Convention, scheduled to be held there.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
~~GROUP I~~

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

NK T-1
March 27, 1968

NK 100-48052

51
IRVING POTASH was Chairman of the New Jersey CP District up until March 24, 1968, when he was given other duties in the National CP Organization.

NK T-1
March 27, 1968

A CP club meeting was held on February 16, 1968, at 157 Walnut Avenue, Somerset, New Jersey, and ANN LACONICH stated that she felt that she had made great strides in the New Brunswick area in involving Negroes in the anti-war movement. She stated she is attempting to convince two Negroes who are alleged to be "Black Muslims" to eventually join the CP.

NK T-2
February 26, 1968

51
ANN LACONICH is a member of the New Jersey CP State Board.

NK T-1
March 4, 1968

B. SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY (SWP)

The SWP has been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On March 3, 1968, a SWP Open Forum was held at 336 Elizabeth Street, Orange, New Jersey. During the meeting it was stated that the Negroes are not getting anything but promises, and it would not be surprising if another "hot summer" was experienced.

NK T-3
March 5, 1968

A SWP Open Forum was held February 4, 1968, at 336 Elizabeth Street, Orange, New Jersey. One of the individuals present stated he was shocked at the way the black people are treated in the United States. It was stated that the Negro should have a place of his own.

NK T-3
February 6, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

NK 100-48052

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL
AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Newark, New Jersey
April 22, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of SA DENIS D. O'SULLIVAN,
dated and captioned as above at
Newark, New Jersey

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM: SAC, COLUMBIA (100-22) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM.
IS - C

DATE: 4/24/68

ReCOlet 1/30/68.

In absence of any pertinent information, this letter is being submitted in lieu of the quarterly report.

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - Columbia

GDR:ecm
(3)

EX-116

REC-68

12 APR 25 1968



5010-106-01

54 MAY 1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : *R. J. Davis,*
SAC, JACKSONVILLE (100-670) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
00: New York

DATE: 4/24/68

Re Jacksonville letter to the Bureau
dated 1/25/68.

mz
st
The Jacksonville Office has no information
to report in captioned matter.

la

cc 60197P
REC-4

100-442529-2523

10 APR 26 1968

② - Bureau (RM)
2 - Jacksonville
HDS:mfm
(4)



5010-108-01

234
54 MAY 1 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Racial Int. Sec.
W. M. B.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/24/68

FROM : SAC, EL PASO (100-5860) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

OO: NY

Re Bureau letter to AL, 8/28/64;
Bureau letter to AL, 3/11/68;
EP letter to the Bureau, 1/24/68.

Continued contact with [redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, and who is acquainted with Communist Party and related activities in the El Paso area, as well as contacts with liaison sources within the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in El Paso, Texas, have determined that during the first quarter of 1968, the Communist Party has made no attempt to develop any racial unrest in the El Paso area, nor has the Communist Party been interested in any attempt to stir up unrest among the Negro in the El Paso area.

In view of the current racial situation in the United States, Agents of the El Paso Office are continually reminded to intensify their efforts in obtaining any pertinent information having to do with the racial situation in the El Paso Division. Contact is maintained among racial informants, liaison sources, law enforcement agencies, and other sources of information concerning racial matters and civil rights, and no information has been developed to date to indicate that there is any Communist influence in any of the local civil rights or minority group organizations.

In view of the above, and in accordance with Bureau instructions, no quarterly report is being submitted by the El Paso Office.

- ②-Bureau (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-El Paso

RGA:s1
(4)

REC 10

8 APR 26 1968

RACIAL DIVISION SEC.



50 MAY 3 1968
F199

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/24/68

FROM : SAC, KNOXVILLE (100-3520) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
OO: New York

Re Knoxville letter to Bureau, 1/24/68.

No information has been received by the Knoxville Office from any sources indicating that there is any Communist influence being exerted in racial matters in this division.

Any information of a pertinent nature concerning this subject received in the future will be reported.

This letter is being submitted in lieu of a quarterly report.

EX 116

REC-48

APR 26 1968

[Handwritten signature]
RACIAL INT. SEC.

② - Bureau (RM)
1 - Knoxville
HAM/arb
(3)

66 MAY 3 1968
F-199



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE PHILADELPHIA	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/25/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/2 - 4/18/68
TITLE OF CASE CIRM		REPORT MADE BY [REDACTED]	TYPED BY rel
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE

Report of SA **[REDACTED]** 2/5/68 at Philadelphia.

- P* -

LEAD

NEW YORK (INFO)

One copy of this report is being designated for New York pursuant to Bureau instructions.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
APPROVED [Signature] COPIES MADE						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	
9- BUREAU (100-442529)(RM) 1- OSI, Philadelphia (RM) 1- NISO, Philadelphia (RM) 1- MI, Philadelphia (RM) 1- NEW YORK (100-153735)(INFO)(RM) 2- PHILADELPHIA (100-47672) COPIES DESTROYED DEC 10 1970						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
						100-442529-2526 15 APR 29 1968 REC 16 EX 101 RACIAL INT. SECT.	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI , OSI; SEC. SER:						
Request Recd.	REQUEST: ISD , ISD, CRD, RAO J.P.Zu						
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/12/68						
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RLS						
By	51 MAY 21 1968 JHK/ci						

1 CC. rpt 806 9 PD

PH 100-47672

PHILADELPHIA:

AT PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Will follow and report activities in this matter.

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since the data reported from PH T-1 and PH T-2 if revealed could reasonably result in the identification of confidential informants of continuing value and compromise the future effectiveness thereof. All persons identified as members of the Communist Party are listed in the security index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANT

PH T-1

100-45838-273

b3
b7D
b7E

PH T-2

B*
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

1- OSI, Philadelphia (RM)
1- NISO, Philadelphia (RM)
1- MI, Philadelphia (RM)b6
b7C

Report of:

Date:

[REDACTED]
APRIL 25, 1968

Office: PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

Field Office File #:

100-47672

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

THIS REPORT COVERS THE PERIOD 1/2 THROUGH 3/31/68.
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of Negro Affairs, CPUSA,
appeared at meeting of PSSFC and stated that

Communists have been victims of the white power structure.
The CP was the first to use the phrase of self-determination.
Also, the CP supports the freedom of the black people and
endorsed the policy that black people should and must defend
themselves, but the CP does not advocate the use of guns to
provoke attack. MARTIN LUTHER KING visited Philadelphia on
2/9/68.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGYCOMMUNIST PARTY, USA
(CPUSA)~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP I~~~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

A. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND
THE LIKE AT NATIONAL MEETINGS,
INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS BY NATIONAL
AND OTHER FUNCTIONARIES.

On February 9, 1968, IH T-1 advised that CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of Negro Affairs, CPUSA, was the speaker at a meeting of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC) held on Friday, February 16, 1968, at the Hotel Philadelphia, Broad and Wood Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.

A characterization of the PSSFC appears in the Appendix Section of this report.

This source further advised that this meeting of the PSSFC was held in the form of a debate between LIGHTFOOT and WALTER PALMER, a black power advocate and leader of the movement known as the Black People's Unity Movement, which is a one man black power organization used by PALMER to identify himself when speaking publicly. The topic of the debate was entitled "Two Views" and dealt with the Negro and the path he should take in present-day America.

PALMER began his topic by stating his movement called for self-determination, polarization of theory and philosophy, and nationhood. He is opposed to imperialism, exploitation, and racism. He claimed the white people should cleanse themselves of their prejudices before they begin to participate in the black liberation movement. He further stated the Communist Party (CP) does not possess the solution to the problem of the Negro. Also the CP has never dealt seriously with the Negro question.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT began his presentation by congratulating PALMER for having the courage to share the platform with a Communist. He stated, however, that he wanted PALMER to know that the Communists have also been victims of the white power structure. He claimed that self-determination is a phrase first used by the CP but the CP later learned the Negro wanted to be integrated and accepted in society and did not want self-determination. LIGHTFOOT further stated the CP has and will always work for the rights of all workers, both black and white.

PALMER in his summation stated that KARL MARX did not deal with racism and neither has the CP. LIGHTFOOT stated that interracial groups are needed, as well as completely black groups. He reiterated that the CP had fought and spoken for many Negroes in this country.

A question directed to LIGHTFOOT inquired as to the policy of the CP toward black power. LIGHTFOOT stated the CP supports the freedom of the black people. The CP has endorsed the policy that black people should and must defend themselves but it does not advocate the use of guns to provoke attack.

B. PLANS, STRATEGY, PARTY LINE AND
THE LIKE MADE AT DISTRICT AND LOWER
LEVEL MEETINGS, INCLUDING EXPRESSIONS
BY LOCAL LEADERS AND RANK AND FILE
MEMBERS

On February 23, 1968, PH T-2 advised that at a meeting of the Southwest Club of the Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), held on February 22, 1968, JEAN FRANTJIS, a member of the District Board, CPEPD, discussed the meeting of the PSSFC held on February 16, 1968. She claimed the members of the CPEPD did not attend this meeting as they should and LIGHTFOOT did not draw attendance as desired. She was very critical of LIGHTFOOT's talk, stating it was not organized. He used no notes and he did not help the CP in any manner whatsoever. She also criticized the fact that LIGHTFOOT did not give a history of how the CP assisted the black man for many years in attempting to achieve civil rights. In contrast to LIGHTFOOT, FRANTJIS claimed that PALMER was well prepared and well versed on his topic.

This source further stated that others at this meeting were critical of LIGHTFOOT and agreed with the comments made by FRANTJIS.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. APPEARANCE OF MARTIN LUTHER
KING IN PHILADELPHIA
FEBRUARY 9, 1968

On February 8, 1968, Lieutenant GEORGE FENCL advised

that MARTIN LUTHER KING, President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), planned to visit Philadelphia on February 9 and 10, 1968.

FENCL later advised that KING arrived in Philadelphia from New York City at 7:30 a.m. on February 9, 1968, to hold a meeting with Negro ministers at St. Thomas Church, 52nd and Parrish Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. KING had four other groups scheduled to meet for an hour and an hour and a half a piece until 4 p.m. when a free period was scheduled, and then additional meetings that evening from 8 p.m. until midnight. Since no more than 15 people showed up to take part in KING's activity at the church, he held a press conference at 11:45 a.m. His remarks to the assembled press dealt mainly with the Vietnam war, a national policy of the U.S. Government, and the incident involving the USS Pueblo.

KING left the church for lunch and shortly after 3 p.m. he reluctantly returned to the church to address the group with the stipulation that he spend no more than 15 minutes with them. Only approximately 20 people were present at this meeting.

KING left the church at approximately 4 p.m. and returned at 8:20 p.m. to appear before a group of individuals identified as Afro-American groups, militants, and educational people. There were approximately 30 people in attendance and this meeting lasted no more than 20 minutes.

KING's plans for meetings on Saturday morning, February 10, 1968, were cancelled as KING was suffering from laryngitis. KING left Philadelphia at 12:30 p.m., on February 10, 1968, en route to Atlanta, Georgia.

**B. APPEARANCE OF DICK GREGORY
IN PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 27, 1968**

On February 28, 1968, PH T-1 advised that on February 27, 1968, DICK GREGORY appeared in Philadelphia at the Antioch United Church, 11th and Huntingdon Street. About 300 people were present at this meeting which was sponsored by the Pennsylvania Peace and Freedom Party, which was sponsoring his candidacy for the office of President of the United States. According to this source, 16 individuals known as members of the CPEPD were in attendance at this meeting. He indicated

PH 100-47672

that if he should become President, the first thing he would do would be to paint the white house black; secondly, he would bring back all the boys from Vietnam. GREGORY vowed to keep fighting for the completion of the revolution, and he appealed to the audience to help collect the necessary signatures to place him on the Pennsylvania ballot.

APPENDIX

Characterization of Organization

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PHILADELPHIA SOCIAL SCIENCE FORUM COMMITTEE

A source advised on November 14 and 17, 1958 that a meeting of the District Education Commission, Communist Party of Eastern Pennsylvania and Delaware (CPEPD), was held November 13, 1958 at 3425 Powelton Avenue, Philadelphia. At this meeting, DANIEL RUBIN, the District Education Director, presented a proposal for a series of forums under the nominal sponsorship of the Philadelphia Social Science Forum Committee (PSSFC). The source stated that PSSFC was merely a paper organization and this series of forums was organized by the District Education Commission and had to be approved by the District Committee (CPEPD) before being put into effect.

This source stated on June 12, 1959, November 5, 1959, and October 21, 1960 that the PSSFC remained under the control of the District Education Commission, CPEPD.

A second source reported on October 9, 1961, that the District Executive Committee (DEC), CPEPD, met on October 2, 1961, and approved plans to hold and to support a new series of forums of PSSFC beginning November 10, 1961, and ending in May, 1962.

The second source on May 8, 1964, advised that the main purpose of the PSSFC is to bring to Philadelphia well known speakers who have a pro-Communist point of view. Included among the speakers each year are national leaders of the Communist Party, USA.

The second source added on May 15, 1967, that the PSSFC continued to meet during 1962 through 1967 and that it remains under the control of the CPEPD.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-47672

April 25, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character

Reference Report of SA [redacted]
dated and captioned as above
at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

b6
b7c

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/26/68

FROM: SAC OKLAHOMA CITY (100-7212) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64, and Oklahoma City letter to Director 2/5/68.

No information pertinent to this matter has been developed by this office during the past three months.

EX-116

REC-29

100-442529-2527

4 APR 29 1968

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (RM)
1 - Oklahoma City
JAG:ow
(4)



66 MAY 3 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/24/68

FROM : SAC, HONOLULU (100-6356) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

ReBulet to Albany 8/28/64.

No information has been received indicating any
Communist influence in racial matters in Hawaii.

406970
2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - Honolulu
LSB:ssi
(3)

EX-116

REC-29

100-442529-2528

16 APR 29 1968

Donally
RACIAL INT. SECT.

66 MAY 3 1968
F-199

FBI

~~SECRET~~

Date: 4/25/68

Transmit the following in

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASSIFIED AND

EXTENDED BY

REASON FOR EXTENSION

FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2

DATE OF REVIEW FOR

DECLASSIFICATION

Via

AIRTEL 11-21-91 12-16-91
1803 RDD/AMQ/VW AIRMAIL

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)

DATE: 10-8-85 1618 RFP/CM
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

COMINFIL OF SCLC

IS - C

BuFile 100-438794

ATfile 100-5718

CIRM

Bufile 100-442529

ATfile 100-6670

Classified by 608N
Exempt from GDS, Category 1
Date of Declassification Indefinite 11/21/97
5468X
73514
80518

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES

ADVISED BY ROUTING

SLIP(S) OF

DATE 12/9/97

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

b6
b7C
b7D

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight
copies, for Chicago two, for Detroit two, and for New York four,
of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted]

Source utilized to characterize JUNIUS GRIFFIN is
Source utilized to characterize HARRY BELAFONTE is
Source utilized to characterize STANLEY LEVISON is

NY 694-S*
NY 694-S*

(U)

NO ACTION SHOULD BE PREDICATED UPON INFORMATION
FURNISHED BY [redacted] WHICH MIGHT COMPROMISE HIS SECURITY.
INFORMATION FURNISHED BY [redacted] MUST BE CLASSIFIED ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~.
THE FOREGOING RESTRICTION AND CLASSIFICATION ARE JUSTIFIED
BECAUSE THIS SOURCE [redacted]

- 4- Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
 - (3 - 100-438794)
 - (1 - 100-442529)
- 2- Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM) ENCLOSURE
- 4- New York (Enc. 4) (RM)
 - (1 - 100-111160) (STANLEY LEVISON)
- 6- Atlanta
 - (1 - 100-5718)
 - (1 - 100-6670)

NOT RECORDED
201 APR 30 1968

COPIES COPY

(1- 100-6351) (CORRETTA KING)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
Special Agent in Charge

62 MAY 6 1968

~~SECRET~~

ORIGINAL FILED IN

AT 100-5718
AT 100-6670

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

(U)

The enclosed LHM has been classified ~~Secret~~ because it contains information furnished by NY 694-S* ~~IS~~ It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. ~~IS~~

~~SECRET~~

2

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~SECRET~~

Atlanta, Georgia
April 25, 1968

~~APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE 12/9/77~~

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

~~Classified by 89781 K/L
Declassify on: OADR~~

On April 22, 1968, a confidential source advised he understood that in connection with the assumption of Reverend Ralph D. Abernathy to the position of President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) this organization has

[redacted] Corretta Scott King, widow of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., has been added to the staff of SCLC [redacted]. It is expected that Corretta Scott King will assist SCLC in a fund-raising capacity by filling speaking engagements and appearing in concerts from time to time. (u)

b7D

Harry Belafonte and Stanley Levison since the death of Reverend King have expressed considerable concern that one or more officers or employees of SCLC may endeavor to capitalize financially by publicizing their relationship with Reverend King. As a consequence, Belafonte and Levison are currently perfecting an arrangement which will require each SCLC officer to sign an agreement to the effect he will not write a book, make speeches, recordings, or otherwise endeavor to capitalize on his past association with Reverend King. (u)

Subsequent to the shooting of Reverend King, Junius Griffin, former Director of Publicity, SCLC, has spent considerable time with the staff of SCLC collecting material to be used in an SCLC recording (details not known) to be prepared by Moton (phonetic), a recording business in Detroit, Michigan, with which Griffin is currently affiliated. (u)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~SECRET~~

~~EXCLUDED FROM AUTOMATIC
DOWNGRADING AND DECLASSIFICATION~~

ENCLOSURE

100-142527-

~~SECRET~~

JUNIUS GRIFFIN

Source, in June, 1964 made available a flyer distributed by the Militant Labor Forum, announcing a party scheduled for May 30, 1964, at 116 University Place, New York City, which was for the purpose of welcoming home the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) presidential candidate. Scheduled to participate in a symposium at this affair was one JUNIUS GRIFFIN, author of "New York Times Series on Harlem Hate Gangs." This symposium was described as relating to "What's Behind Harlem Hate Gang Scare?"

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

4*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 25, 1968

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
 CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Memorandum dated and captioned
 as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Director, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/26/68

FROM : SAC, Indianapolis (100-14403) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFILTRATION IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: New York

Re IP letter, 1/29/68.

No information has been developed during the period 2/1/68 - 4/30/68 suitable for inclusion in a report in captioned matter.

2 - Bureau (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Indianapolis

TM/swm
(5)

EX 101

100-442529-2529

REC- 12

1 APR 29 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.



66 MAY 2 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 4-25-68

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

O
CIRM

Pages 8447-8449. Senator Byrd, (D) West Virginia, placed in the Record a column written by David Lawrence entitled "Voters Watch Democrats on Riots" which appeared in the Washington Star. Mr. Lawrence stated "Communist organizations are believed to be in the background. It is to their interest to provoke as much discord as possible inside the United States. - - - The U. S. Senate Internal Security subcommittee charged in 1966 that the Communist party had played a key role in the campus revolts throughout the country. J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI, has described certain of the student clubs as 'Communist-born.' Many members of Congress suspect that a Communist angle exists in the plots and planned disorders. - - - The administration in power has the responsibility for maintenance of public order here. What it does in the next six months to expose the conspiracies behind the killing of innocent persons, the setting of fires and the looting of stores will be watched by the whole country."

100-442529-
NOT RECORDED
126 MAY 1 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN 66-1731-3286 Origin

33X
In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 4-24-68 was reviewed and pertinent items were brought to the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

55 MAY 7 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, DALLAS (100-11053) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

DATE: 4/29/68

OO: NEW YORK

Re Dallas letter to Bureau dated 1/31/68, and Manual of Instructions, III, 87C.

The Dallas Office has no positive information to report for the past quarter. There is no information indicating any recent communist influence in racial matters within the Dallas Division. An investigative report covering the past quarter, therefore, is not being submitted.

2- Bureau (RM)
2- New York (100-153735) (RM)
2- Dallas
EDK/wvm
(6)

REC 5

100-442529-2530
10 APR 30 1968



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/30/68

FROM SAC, HOUSTON (100-10100) (P*)

SUBJECT CIRM
IS-C
(OO: New York)

ReHOlet, 2/1/68.

A review of appropriate case files in the security and racial fields discloses there has been no activity in the Houston territory during the past three months pertinent to captioned matter.

In the event any positive information is developed from confidential informants and sources in the future, such information will be promptly furnished the Bureau.

Pursuant to instructions in Bureau letter to Albany, 8/28/64, no investigative report is being submitted by Houston at this time.

- 2 - Bureau (RM-AM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Houston
- *KBJ/sjm
(4)

EX 101

REC-26 / 100-442529-2531

25 MAY 1 1968

Racial Intense
2/2/68

70 MAY 7 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NORFOLK (100-5921)(P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

DATE: 4/30/68

Re Norfolk letter to Bureau, 1/18/68.

There has been no information developed in any of the categories I through IV for the period from 1/1/68 to 4/1/68.

According to information furnished by [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and is familiar with some CP activities in the Norfolk area, there has been no CP activity in the Norfolk area during recent months. It is to be noted there are no known CP members residing within the Norfolk Division.

b7D

Norfolk will remain alert for any information concerning this matter.

REC-40

100-442529-2532

12 MAY 1 1968

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (100-153735)(RM)
1-Norfolk

LWK:gfh
(5)

[Handwritten signature]
Rack: SEC



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/30/68

FROM: SAC, LOUISVILLE (100-4722) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM.
IS - C

OO: NEW YORK

Re Louisville letter dated 1/25/68.

No data pertaining to this matter developed since submission of referenced letter.

100-442529-1
2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Louisville
GWH/plh
(4)

REC-20

EX-116

100-442529-2533
15 MAY 2 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.
[Handwritten signature]



5010-108

62 MAY 7 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/30/68

FROM : SAC, PHOENIX (100-5951) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

OO: NY

Remylet, 1/24/68.

The Phoenix Office has no reportable information
to submit in this matter at the present time.

REC 8

100-442527-2534

101

12 MAY 2 1968

2 - Bureau (RM)
1 - New York (RM)
1 - Phoenix

PGT/gle
(4)

Sup. Hall
RACIAL INT. SECT.

INT. SEC.



64 MAY 10 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SACRAMENTO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/30/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/1/68 - 4/24/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA GORDON M. SIM	TYPED BY mar
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCES: Los Angeles and San Francisco reports due 2/1/68.

- P* -

INFORMANTS:

SOURCE

LOCATION

SC - T1

b3
b7D
b7E

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
								PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

SEE COVER PAGE B

COPIES DESTROYED

33 DEC 30 1970

100-442528-2535

10 MAY 2 1968

REC 21

EX-116

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER:	<i>Dissemination</i> <i>Racial Int. Sec.</i>
Request Recd.	REQ: ISD, CPD, RAO IDIU	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/15/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S	
By	BY: T.J.D./a	

54 MAY 1 1968
262

1cc airt 806970

SC 100-138

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - OSI, 19th District, Travis AFB
1 - 115th M.I. Group, Sacramento
1 - NISO, San Francisco
1 - U. S. Secret Service, Sacramento
2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
1 - Los Angeles 100-66078 (RM) (Info)
1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (RM) (Info)
3 - Sacramento (100-138)

- - - - -
ADMINISTRATIVE:

Information copies furnished Los Angeles and San Francisco because of their mutual interest in activities throughout the State of California.

LEAD:

SACRAMENTO DIVISION

AT SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report communist influence in racial matters.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - OSI, 19th District, Travis AFB
1 - 115th M.I. Group, Sacramento
1 - NISO, San Francisco
Copy to: 1 - U. S. Secret Service, Sacramento

Report of: SA GORDON M. SIM
Date: April 30, 1968

Office: Sacramento, California

Field Office File #: 100-138

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) Club in Chico, California, trying hard to enlist Negroes into CP and have invited them to attend CP sponsored open discussion.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST PARTY STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA

SC T-1 (February 15, 1968)

T-1 advised that at a Communist Party (CP) meeting held in Chico, California, on February 13, 1968, it was decided to invite some Negro people to a CP sponsored discussion to be held on February 23, 1968. T-1 advised that the CP Club was trying very hard to enlist as many Negroes as possible into the CP.

SC T-1 (February 27, 1968)

T-1 advised that the CP sponsored an open discussion held in Chico, California, on February 23, 1968. T-1 stated that the CP, USA, had issued a call for the formation of a United Front and that two invited Negroes attended.

- 1* -



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Sacramento, California
April 30, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

Reference Report of SA GORDON M. SIM at
Sacramento, California, dated
April 30, 1968

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SALT LAKE CITY	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/30/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/22-25/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY W. RULON PAXMAN	TYPED BY MHE
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA W. RULON PAXMAN, dated 1/30/68 at Salt Lake City.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE DATA

This report is classified ~~Confidential~~ since data reported from SU T-1 through SU T-3 could reasonably result in identification of Confidential Informants of continuing value and compromise effectiveness thereof.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☒ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

COPIES DESTROYED

APPROVED

COPIES MADE: 335 DEC 30 1970

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

- ⑨ - Bureau (100-442529)(REG. AM)
1 - MIG, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - 115th MIG (CI), Attn: Operations Division, Pres/SF, California (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
1 - CO - NISO, San Francisco (REG.)
1 - New York (Info)(REG. AM)
2 - Salt Lake City (100-9845)

100-442529-2536	REC 8
MAY 2 1968	EX 109

Dissemination Record of Attached Report, SEC. SER. Notations

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, RAO
Request Recd.	5/16/68
Date Fwd.	5/16/68
How Fwd.	750/10
By	577

RACIAL INT. SEC.

1 cc rpt 806940

SU 100-9845

INFORMANTS

Identity of Informant

Location

SU T-1

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Characterizations of ROBERT
ARCHULETA, UDA HANSON

b3
b7D
b7E

SU T-2

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

SU T-3

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

LEADS

SALT LAKE CITY

AT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Submit quarterly reports to reach the Bureau by
February 1, May 1, August 1, and November 1 of each year.

- B* -
COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to: 1 - MIG, Fort Douglas, Utah (REG.)
1 - 115th MIG (CI), Attn: Operations Division,
Pres/SF, California (REG.)
1 - OSI, 14th District, Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado (REG.)
1 - CO - NISO, San Francisco (REG.)

Report of: W. RULON PAXMAN
Date: 4/30/68

Office: SALT LAKE CITY

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The Communist Party (CP) of Utah has received from CP, USA, National Headquarters, New York City, N.Y., material suitable for work among Negroes. CP of Utah has not utilized this material by implementation to any extent. Some reported members of CP have attended some activities of National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP), Salt Lake City, Utah. Two reported CP members are members of NAACP, Salt Lake City.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information has been developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

The Communist Party (CP) of Utah in the early part of January, 1968, received from CP, USA, National Headquarters, New York City, New York, a copy of the text of a keynote speech delivered by JAMES FORMAN at the Western Regional Black Youth Conference held in Los Angeles, California, November 23, 1967.

(SU T-1, 1/10/68)

The CP of Utah on January 21, 1968, received from CP, USA, National Headquarters a "Memorandum On Negro History Month, February, 1968." This was issued by the National Education Department of CP, USA, and is five pages in length. Also received was "Outline For Club Discussion On 'Black Power and Liberation: A Communist Viewpoint'". This is a two-page Outline dated January 15, 1968.

(SU T-1, 1/21/68)

In the early part of February, 1968, the CP of Utah received a communication dated February 5, 1968, from the National Literature Commission of the CP, USA. This announced that a ninety-page special issue of "Political Affairs," entitled "The Battle For Black Liberation," would soon be off the press and encouraged its wide use.

(SU T-1, 2/12/68)

"Political Affairs" is self-described as the theoretical journal of the CP, USA.

About the middle of February, 1968, the CP of Utah received from CP, USA, National Headquarters a mimeographed communication dated February 14, 1968, entitled

SU 100-9845

"Orangeburg, South Carolina," which pertains to alleged racist atrocities there. The CP of Utah at the same time received a mimeographed "Statement" on the "Orangeburg Massacre," issued over the names of HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, and GUS HALL, General Secretary of the CP, USA.

(SU T-1, 2/21/68)

ROBERT ~~ARCHULETA~~ was the Secretary-Treasurer of the CP of Utah until June, 1968. During the time he was Secretary-Treasurer, he handled the receipt of mail through the post office box used by the CP of Utah. Among items he received were the following

b6
b7c

A mimeographed letter dated June 19, 1967, from the National Organization Secretary of the CP, USA, to the effect the CP, USA, had decided to do a mass job around the "Open Letter to the President On Problems of the Hot Summer."

A copy of this pamphlet, which alleges mistreatment of Negroes at home and abroad.

(SU T-1, 3/6/68)

ROBERT ARCHULETA was formerly the Secretary-Treasurer of the CP of Utah until June, 1968. He is presently the Educational Director of the Salt Lake County Club of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-1, 3/27/68)

The CP of Utah on March 10, 1968, received a mimeographed one-page News Release, dated March 1, 1968, entitled "Statement of Communist Leaders on Report Of National Advisory Committee On Civil Disorders." This was issued by the Chairman and Secretary of the Negro Affairs Commission of the CP, USA. It commends the report of the President's National Advisory Committee on Civil Disorders and states this report has nothing in common with President JOHNSON's racist State of the Union Message.

(SU T-1, 3/13/68)

The CP of Utah on March 29, 1968, received from CP, USA, National Headquarters an undated memorandum from the Chairman and Secretary of the Commission On Negro Affairs, CP, USA. This emphasizes the importance of the section of the CP, USA, Draft Program dealing with the Negro question. It treats economic problems, political action problems, and ideological and social problems.

(SU T-1, 4/1/68)

The CP of Utah on April 7, 1968, received from CP, USA, National Headquarters the following items:

- (1) An announcement over the name of HENRY WINSTON, Chairman, CP, USA, of the issuance of a forthcoming book entitled "From Ghetto Rebellion To Black Liberation." This book was written by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, Secretary of the Commission On Negro Affairs, CP, USA. The communication urges that a mass job be done on this book.
- (2) A News Release of CP, USA, dated April 4, 1968, which states among other things that racism murdered MARTIN LUTHER KING, bringing about a sad and shameful day for Americans.
- (3) An undated News Release of the CP, USA, entitled "Dr. King's Legacy." This is a three-page News Release over the names of HENRY WINSTON, National Chairman, and GUS HALL, General Secretary, CP, USA. It points out that KING was leading two struggles at the time of his death, one being the move to help the black sanitation strikers in Memphis, Tennessee, and the other being the organizing of a crusade against poverty with a March On Washington. The Release alleges that the Federal Government and the police of Memphis could have prevented the killing of Dr. KING.

(SU T-1, 4/10/68)

The items received by the CP of Utah from CP, USA, National Headquarters pertaining to Negro matters have in most instances been read only by a few key members of the CP of Utah. Very little has been done to implement the items received from CP, USA, National Headquarters by any specific action or other procedure among the Negroes.

(SU T-1, 4/24/68)

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

About the middle of January, 1968, ROBERT ARCHULETA agreed to serve on the Education Scholarship Committee of the Credit Union of the Salt Lake City, Utah, Branch of the National Association For The Advancement Of Colored People (NAACP) if it did not require too much work and time.

(SU T-2, 2/1/68)

The Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP held its monthly membership meeting in Salt Lake City on February 5, 1968. The guest speaker was the Attorney General for the State of Utah, who discussed the Federal Housing Bill. Six of those present were members of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-2, 2/8/68)

The Salt Lake County Club of the CP of Utah held a meeting in Salt Lake City on March 5, 1968. ROBERT ARCHULETA distributed copies of the February, 1968, issue of "Political Affairs." This was a special issue entitled "Black Liberation." ARCHULETA made an assignment to one of those present to lead a discussion on the contents of this "Political Affairs" issue at the next meeting of the club.

(SU T-2, 3/7/68)

The Salt Lake County Club of the CP of Utah held a meeting on March 28, 1968, in Salt Lake City. One of the members led a discussion of an article from "Political Affairs" for February, 1968, entitled "Paths To Black Liberation." It was stated that the Negro could obtain full equality only under socialism.

(SU T-2, 4/1/68)

SU 100-9845

The Credit Union of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP held a fund-raising banquet in Salt Lake City on March 29, 1968. Six of those present were members of the CP of Utah.

(SU T-1, 4/10/68
SU T-2, 4/3/68
SU T-3, 4/10/68)

There are currently about 350 paid-up members of the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP. Problems continue to exist for Negroes and other minorities with respect to open housing in Utah, but it is anticipated that the recent passage of the Federal Fair Housing Bill will greatly improve this situation. The weak situation of Negroes in Utah is still considered to be at least partly attributed to the attitude of the Mormon Church, because of the fact that the Mormon Church is the dominant religious group in Utah and denies its priesthood to Negroes. There is still no indication that any solution to this problem exists in the foreseeable future.

On April 7, 1968, the Salt Lake City Branch of the NAACP participated with Negro churches and other organizations, both Negro and Caucasian, in Salt Lake City in a Memorial March to honor Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, who had been killed on April 4, 1968. The NAACP has no plans to hold additional demonstrations on any issue within the near future.

Dr. PALMER S. ROSS, Pastor of Trinity African, Methodist, Episcopal Church, Salt Lake City, continues as the President of the NAACP, Salt Lake City. He is considered to be a moderate in his approach to racial problems and desires to work with Negroes, Caucasians and others in bringing about improvement in the status of Negroes. He is generally opposed to demonstrations in solving civil rights problems.

Dr. ROSS does not consider that the CP is a serious threat to the NAACP or racial matters in Utah but has on occasion made statements to the effect that association with persons considered to be communists should be avoided.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SU 100-9845

There are no suspected members of the CP who are considered to be in a position to materially influence the NAACP, Salt Lake City, in its policies. Included among the current members of the NAACP are the following:

ROBERT ARCHULETA, [redacted]
[redacted] membership expires April
18, 1969.

b6
b7C

UDA HANSON, [redacted]
[redacted] membership expires February 15,
1969.

(SU T-2, 4/23/68)

UDA HANSON is a member of the CP of
Utah at the present time.

(SU T-1, 3/27/68)

- 7* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

100-9845

Salt Lake City, Utah
April 30, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
 RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Report of Special Agent W. Rulon
 Paxman, dated April 30, 1968, at
 Salt Lake City

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

UNITED STATES

GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, SAVANNAH (100-5131) (P*)

SUBJECT: CIRM
IS - C
(OO: NY)

DATE: 4/30/68

Re Savannah letter to Bureau dated 1/26/68.

No information concerning captioned matter has been developed within the Savannah Division since submission of referenced communication. This letter is, therefore, being submitted in lieu of a report.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 1 - Savannah

JHM/bb
(5)

REC 13

EX 109

2537

MAY 2 1968



MAY 7 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/29/68

FROM : SAC, SAN JUAN (100-6702) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C
(OO:NEW YORK)

Re San Juan report of SA [REDACTED]
1/31/68.

b6
b7C

The files of the San Juan Office contain no pertinent information regarding captioned matter.

Case being placed in pending inactive status for submission of quarterly report or letter by 8/1/68.

- ② - Bureau
2 - New York (info)
1 - San Juan

RCS:eab
(5)

N

REC 27

100-442529-2538

EX-116

10 MAY 2 1968

Racine INT. SEC.

62 MAY 7 1968



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MILWAUKEE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/30/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/29/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA RUSSELL D. JONES	TYPED BY mcm
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE

Report of SA RUSSELL D. JONES, at Milwaukee, 2/3/68.

- P*-

LEADS

MILWAUKEE DIVISION

At Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Will follow and report activities relating to Communist influence in racial matters and submit next report by 8/1/68.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED: -None

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - MIG, Milwaukee (RM) 2 - OSI, Milwaukee (RM) (1 - OSI, Chicago) 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM) 1 - NIS, Milwaukee (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 2 - Milwaukee (100-14439)		100-442529-2539 MAY 2 1968 EX-116	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.	<i>[Handwritten notes and stamps]</i>	
Request Recd.	DEPT: SD, CRD, RAO, IDU		
Date Fwd.	DATE: 5/15/68		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RIS		
By	BY: [Signature]	100-248806970	

MI 100-14439

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report has been classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information furnished by MI T-1, T-2 and T-3, the unauthorized disclosure of which would compromise informants and could be prejudicial to the national defense.

INFORMANTS

Identity

Location

MI T-1 is

Location on all,
instant report.

b7D

MI T-2 is

MI T-3 is

COVER PAGE - B*-

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Military Intelligence, Milwaukee (RM)
2 - OSI, Milwaukee (1-OSI, Chicago) (RM)
1 - NIS, Chicago (RM)
1 - NIS, Milwaukee (RM)

Report of: SA RUSSELL D. JONES
Date: APRIL 30, 1968

Office: MILWAUKEE

Field Office File #: MI 100-14439

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: The Workers World Party (WWP) has taken no further action regarding demonstrations at the Allen-Bradley Company. Informants report WWP members no longer participate in marches of the Milwaukee Youth Council of the NAACP.

- P*-

DETAILS: I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP I~~~~Excluded from automatic downgrading
and declassification~~

B. Workers World Party (WWP)

A characterization of the WWP appears in the appendix attached hereto.

As reported in December, 1967, the WWP in Milwaukee was discussing the possibility of engaging in demonstrations aimed at the Allen-Bradley Company in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, for the purpose of bringing about a more liberal hiring policy towards Negroes on the part of that company. The Milwaukee Branch objected to the token hiring of Negroes on the part of the Allen-Bradley Company, and according to the informants, officers of the Milwaukee Branch were in the process of contacting civil rights leaders and clergymen for the purpose of obtaining their support in this project. As of April, 1968, MI T-1, T-2 and T-3 advised that the WWP has taken no further action in this regard.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

In April, 1968, MI T-1, T-2 and T-3 advised that during the past four months members of the Milwaukee Branch of the WWP have not participated in the open housing marches sponsored by the Milwaukee Youth Council of the NAACP and that their efforts are now directed to supporting various anti-war groups.

WORKERS WORLD PARTY

On April 17, 1959, a source advised that on February 12, 1959, a Socialist Workers Party (SWP) minority group under the leadership of National Committee member Sam Ballan split from the SWP.

The source stated that this minority group, referred to as the Marcyites, after many years of program and policy differences on varied issues concerning tactics and interpretation of political events, split from the SWP on the grounds that the Party was liquidating itself by departing from the Marxist precepts of Leon Trotsky and retreating from the fight for the world socialist revolution. The final issue which ultimately forced the split was the minority's opposition to the SWP regroupment policy which involved cooperation with the Communist Party (CP) periphery-individuals characterized by the minority as petty-bourgeois.

The minority program, according to source, advocated unconditional defense of the Soviet Union and has as its goal the building of a revolutionary party with a complete proletarian orientation for the purpose of overthrowing capitalism in the United States and throughout the world.

On May 12, 1960, the source advised that this minority group had chosen the name Workers World Party.

On May 1, 1967, a second source advised that the Workers World Party, which maintains headquarters at 46 West 21st Street, New York City, supports the People's Republic of China in its ideological dispute with the Soviet Union.

The SWP and the CP have been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

APPENDIX

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CHICAGO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN CHICAGO	DATE 4/30/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/15 - 4/25/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS CHICAGO DIVISION		REPORT MADE BY LELAND G. RICHIE	TYPED BY meb
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA LELAND G. RICHIE dated 1/31/68 at Chicago.

- P* -

LEAD

CHICAGO

AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS. Will continue to follow and report communist influence in racial matters within the Chicago Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE

Individuals and organizations mentioned in this report concerning whom subversive characterizations were not included were checked through the indices of the Chicago Office and this check was negative as to these individuals and organizations, or insufficient identifying information was available from which a subversive characterization could be constructed.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 8-Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1-OSI, Chicago (Via courier) 1-Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston, Illinois (Via courier) 1-NISO, Chicago (Via courier) 1-New York (100-153735)(Info)(RM) 4-Chicago (100-41324)		100 - 442529 - 2540 REC-73 REC-52 MAY 2 1968 EX 109 RACIAL INT. SECT.	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, CHI , OSI; SEC. SER.		
Request Recd.	CHI : ISD, CRD, RAO IDIU		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/15/68		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: [initials]		
By	BY: [initials]		

54 MAY 22 1968

1 cc rpt 806970

CG 100-41324

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because it contains information received from CG T-1 through CG T-7, the unauthorized disclosure of which could lead to the identification of these informants of continuing value and compromise their future effectiveness.

INFORMANTS

Source

Location

CG T-1

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CG T-2

Characterization of NATALIE MYERS

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CG T-3

COVER PAGE

- B -

CG 100-41324

Source

CG T-4

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CG T-5

[REDACTED]

CG T-6

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CG T-7

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Location

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Characterization of AL MC PHERSON

[REDACTED]

COVER PAGE

- 3* -

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1-OSI, Chicago (Via courier)
1-Region I, 113th MI Group, Evanston (Via courier)
1-NISO, Chicago (Via courier)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of: SA LELAND G. RICHIE
Date: April 30, 1968

Office: CHICAGO

Field Office File #: 100-41324

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) of Illinois continues program to influence direction of Negro civil rights movement in Chicago area. CP of Illinois members affiliated with the following organizations: Coordinating Council of Community Organizations, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Negro American Labor Council (NALC). CP of Illinois exerts little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. CP leaders state CP should fight discrimination against Negroes in jobs, circulate CP ideological literature, build a peace and civil rights movement in the black community and show the Negro in the ghetto that the CP is with them. Leaflet of African-American Heritage Association distributed during 12/67 which stated Afro-Americans are being denied their democratic rights in the U.S. CP members reportedly distributed CP leaflet at civil rights meeting during 12/67.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~Group 1~~~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

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DETAILS: AT CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The African-American Heritage Association (AAHA) and Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) mentioned in this report which have not been designated pursuant to Executive Order 10450 are characterized in the appendix section of this report.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. Plans, Strategy, Party-line, and the Like Made at CP of Illinois Meetings, Including Expressions by CP of Illinois Leaders and Rank and File Members

a. General

The CP of Illinois' influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement can be summed up as follows:

The CP of Illinois claims that they have a program and policy relative to the Chicago Freedom Movement, however, in reality the CP of Illinois continues to exert little or no policy influence in the Chicago Freedom Movement. The civil rights organizations active in the Chicago area in which the CP of Illinois attempts to exert some influence are as follows:

Chicago Urban League (CUL)
Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)
Coordinating Council of Community Organizations (CCCO)
National Association for the Advancement of
Colored People (NAACP)
Negro American Labor Council (NALC)
Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC)
Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC)
West Side Organization (WSO)

Relative to the CUL and CORE, the CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within these organizations.

Relative to the CCCO, ~~HERBERT~~ ^WWRIGHT, a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO but at the present time WRIGHT exerts very little, if any, influence in the CCCO. There has been very little CCCO activity at Chicago during the past several months.

The CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP. EARL DURHAM, Chairman, Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, and HERBERT WRIGHT are also members of the NAACP but at the present time those individuals are doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP. 11

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has the following individuals who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC.

HERBERT WRIGHT

(51) NATE SHARPE, member of State Committee, CP of Illinois

RALPH TURNER, member of CP of Illinois

CORNELIUS COBBS, member of CP of Illinois

IRENE WRIGHT, member of CP of Illinois

The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing the unorganized Negro workers in the Chicago area and to obtain more jobs for Negroes in the building trades. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective.

Relative to the SCLC, WSO and SNCC, at the current time there are no CP of Illinois members active in these organizations and the CP of Illinois exercises no influence in these organizations.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)

(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

b. Meetings of the State Board,
CP of Illinois

A meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois, was held on January 2, 1968.

NATE SHARPE gave a report from the Industrial Commission of the CP. He stated the Industrial Commission had a discussion on the problems of jobs for Negro workers, and the building trade unions are the main source of "Jim Crowism." The CP of Illinois should have a campaign to integrate the work force that is building the new federal office building in Chicago, they should attempt to break up the "Jim Crowism" in the building trade unions and also work harder so that they can obtain more jobs for Negro women.

The CP should influence the NALC to spearhead the campaign for jobs at the federal office building in Chicago and they must get all of the facts on employment in the building trade unions. They also may be able to get these facts from the Chicago Urban League and the CP should attempt to have the NALC get to work on these problems immediately. The NALC should also be requested to put pressure on the Human Relations Commission in Chicago and should also send letters to important national leaders in order that discrimination can be ended.

(CG T-2, 1/4/68)

(CG T-3, 1/3/68)

A meeting of the State Board, CP of Illinois, was held on January 30, 1968.

HERBERT WRIGHT gave a report concerning the Negro-labor alliance and said that at the present time the major project is to put pressure on unions to employ more Negro skilled workers at the federal building in Chicago which is being constructed at the present time. The CP of Illinois plans to use the NALC as the vehicle to launch this program. Plans should also be made to contact the General Services Administration to see that the federal laws are enforced as far as fair hiring practices are concerned. At the present time the NALC is also making attempts to see why no Negro students are being enrolled at the Tool and Dye Institute in Chicago. WRIGHT concluded by stating that at the present time the main concern of the CP should be to fight to end discriminatory practices within the labor movement.

(CG T-1, 1/31/68)

(CG T-2, 1/31/68)

(CG T-3, 2/7/68)

c. Meeting of the State
Committee CP of Illinois

An enlarged meeting of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, was held on January 28, 1968.

HERBERT WRIGHT stated that at the 18th national CP convention held June, 1966, in New York City, the CP agreed to elect 20 Negro Congressmen. WRIGHT stated that now is the time to tie up the Negro people's aspiration with a peace and freedom ticket because the black people are conscious of their political strength, particularly after the election of Mayor RICHARD HATCHER of Gary, Indiana, and Mayor CARL STOKES of Cleveland, Ohio, both of whom are Negroes. WRIGHT stated that it is felt the CP should make a special appeal to the masses in the working class communities to participate in the electoral activities, pointing out to them the effects of the war, the increased taxation, and the fact that billions of dollars are being spent abroad but very little money is being spent at home for better housing, medical care and education.

(CG T-1, 1/29/68)

d. Meeting of Subcommittee of
the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois

A meeting of the subcommittee of the Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, was held on February 17, 1968.

ISHMAEL FLORY, a member of the State Committee, CP of Illinois, stated that the CP has lost their initiative in the struggle for Negro rights and at the present time there is no collective that is seriously functioning to deal with these problems. There is a lack of criticism and self-criticism and there is no serious ideological campaign by the CP which deals with the basic questions in the black community. The AAHA has been trying to put some ideological direction into the civil rights movement. However, there are many developments that occur in the black community and the CP has no knowledge of these events. He proposed that they establish an ad hoc committee on the south side of Chicago that would meet regularly to assess the developments in the black community. They should also realize that it is necessary that they circulate more ideological literature issued by the CP. The CP should also combat nationalism and take steps to create more unity between Negroes and whites.

EARL DURHAM indicated that he agreed with FLORY and added that in his opinion the CP must re-evaluate their position within the civil rights movement and hold further discussions on these matters. They should not hold discussions that only attempt to analyze current events that are occurring in the black community but should analyze the CP's position within the whole civil rights movement.

HERBERT WRIGHT stated that the present Chicago leadership in the NALC had not fulfilled their obligations on developing a program for more jobs for Negroes in the building trades and stated that the CP will have to carry on this program if it is to meet with any success.

(CG T-2, 2/23/68)

(CG T-3, 2/27/68)

e. Meeting of the Trade Union
Commission, CP of Illinois

A meeting of the Trade Union Commission, CP of Illinois, was ⁽⁵²⁾held on December 28, 1967.

JIM WEST, Midwest CP Trade Union Coordinator, stated that he has conducted a survey regarding the hiring practices at the new federal building which is under construction in downtown Chicago. He stated his findings are that there are some Negroes being hired; however, they are laborers and are not being hired for the higher paying jobs. WEST suggested that something be done about this situation and recommended the NALC be contacted in order to have them take the lead in this project.

(CG T-3, 1/8/68)

f. Meeting of the South Central Freedom
of the Press Committee (SCFPC), CP of Illinois

A meeting of the SCFPC was held on January 10, 1968.

⁽⁵¹⁾VERSTA MILLER, Chairman of the SCFPC, stated that the 1968 goals for this CP club would be to work with the AAHA in order to accomplish the following:

1. To have community control of schools and see that the substitute teachers get equality and equal pay.
2. Join the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party and work with them.
3. Be militant and resist police brutality.

4. Build a peace and civil rights movement in the black community.

(CG T-4, 1/25/68)

g. Joint Meeting of the Levine and
Hammersmark Clubs, CP of Illinois

A joint meeting of the Levine and Hammersmark Clubs was held on February 28, 1968.

NATALIE MYERS stated that the Negro in the ghetto must be shown that the CP is with them all the way and that should be shown them not by joining their groups, clubs and movement but by definite action in the white community. The labor movement and the liberals are not doing anything at the present time to help the plight of the Negroes and tokenism is not what the Negro wants. The Negro wants economic freedom, to be able to stand on his own two feet and to be able to get a job and earn a living for his family. All CP members must fight for equal rights for the Negroes whenever they can.

(CG T-5, 2/29/68)

NATALIE MYERS is a member of the State Board,
CP of Illinois. 111

(CG T-2, 2/68)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Meetings of Chicago Chapter of the
NALC, Where CP Members in Attendance

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Chicago Chapter NALC was held on January 4, 1968. HERBERT WRIGHT and NATE SHARPE were in attendance at this meeting.

NATE SHARPE stated that discriminatory hiring practices are presently occurring at the few federal building in Chicago which is presently under construction and he proposed that the Chicago Chapter of the NALC take the responsibility to conduct a campaign to end this discrimination against Negroes.

CG 100-41324

It was stated that it was necessary to get the approval of the entire Executive Board of the NALC in order to undertake this program and this matter will be decided upon in the future.

(CG T-3, 1/8/68)

A meeting of the Executive Board of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held on January 28, 1968.

The following CP members were in attendance at this meeting: HERB WRIGHT, NATE SHARPE and RALPH TURNER.

NATE SHARPE reported that a preliminary survey revealed that the Negro is being discriminated against at the construction site of the new federal building in Chicago. There are some Negroes employed on this project although they are only laborers and none of them hold any responsible positions. He recommended that the NALC look into this situation and if there is discrimination in the hiring of Negroes they should then institute a campaign to eliminate this discrimination.

A vote was taken by the Executive Board members of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC and it was agreed that they would check into the above situation.

(CG T-3, 1/31/68)

A National NALC Executive Board meeting was held on February 10, 1968, at Cleveland, Ohio.

HERBERT WRIGHT stated that black people are being killed in Vietnam and billions are being spent in connection with this war and the only thing the JOHNSON Administration is doing in this country is designating millions of dollars in order to keep peace on the streets in the United States this summer. Billions of dollars are being spent eight thousand miles away while black people are being denied milk in American cities and the poverty program has been practically abolished.

The NALC must take a position on this racist war and the complete waste of American resources in Vietnam.

There were reports from various NALC chapters concerning their activities and in general all chapters seemed to have the problem of building the NALC because of the black nationalist elements and the continued polarization of the Negro people who seem to withdraw and lose confidence in the American labor movement. It was stated that there are a number of black organizations being established throughout the countries which no longer have confidence in the so-called white liberals and therefore many Negroes seem reluctant to join organizations such as the NALC, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) and other such organizations. It was also stated that the NALC is having problems with the black power elements in all cities.

(CG T-1, 2/23/68)

A membership meeting of the Chicago Chapter of the NALC was held on February 15, 1968.

The following CP members were in attendance at this meeting: RALPH TURNER, NATE SHARPE, HERBERT WRIGHT and IRENE WRIGHT.

HERBERT WRIGHT reported that the NALC Executive Board had recommended that a campaign be instituted in connection with the construction of the new federal building in Chicago regarding job discrimination against Negroes. A committee had been set up to look into this matter but so far this committee has done nothing.

(CG T3, 2/19/68)

B. Distribution of CP Literature

ISHMAEL FLORY and AL MC PHERSON distributed a pamphlet on December 2, 1967, outside of the Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, where a conference was being held by a group for the purpose of launching the Presidential campaign of Senator EUGENE MC CARTHY. This leaflet is dated December 2, 1967, with the caption "An Open Letter to Concerned Democrats" and states it is from "The African-American Heritage Association, 416 West 63rd Street, Chicago, Illinois." This leaflet contained in part the following:

"Friends, our Association speaks, we are certain, for a substantial section of U.S. citizens that make up the Afro-American communities in the United States

"We wish to place before the Senator and the Conference two matters in which most Americans of African descent are interested, and, which are in the interest of every democratic and peace-loving American.

"1. We hope that Senator Eugene McCarthy expresses a positive position on the matter of the seating of the MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY at the Democratic Party Convention in Chicago in 1968. And we request that your conference pass a resolution pledging support for the seating of the said MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY at said Convention.

"2. We also ask your conference to pass a resolution in support of the nomination and election to the U.S. Congress of at least 50 Americans of African descent to that Congress, in line with the proportion of the population Afro-Americans are to the population.

"You know of course, long years of conspiracy against Americans of African descent by Dixicrats and substantial elements of the Northern Republicans and Democrats have prevented Afro-Americans from enjoying their rightfull and proportionate number of representatives in the U.S. House and Senate. And I am sure that you must be aware of the fact that the forces denying Afro-Americans their democratic rights have brought into power of the U.S. Government Dixicrats and reactionaries from the North who are playing the major role in the war policies of the Government of the United States.

"We are certain that Afro-Americans, the world, and U.S. Public opinion, seriously concerned about the war in Vietnam, will want to know the position of the convention on these two important issues - as Concerned Democrats and other Americans further develop the campaign to end the intervention in Vietnam and to bring American boys homes."

(CG T-6, 12/6/67)

CG 100-41324

~~X~~
AL MC PHERSON is a member of the CP of Illinois. *III*

(CG T-7, 12/67)

A meeting of the SCFPC was held on December 27, 1967, in Chicago.

During this meeting ISHMAEL FLORY stated that he and JAMES MOORE had distributed a CP leaflet at a meeting of a civil rights group held on the evening of December 26, 1967, at 79th and Wabash, Chicago. He stated this leaflet was the beginning of an effort to bring the "face of the Party" to the people and this leaflet had been prepared with the approval of the CP of Illinois.

JAMES MOORE was also present at this meeting and is a member of the SCFPC.

MEMBER OF THE PRESS
(CG T-7, 1/9/68) *III*

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Chicago Urban League (CUL)

The CP at the present time exercises no influence within the CUL.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)

(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

B. Congress of Racial Equality (CORE)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within CORE.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)

(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

C. Coordinating Council of
Community Organizations (CCCO)

Relative to CCCO, HERBERT WRIGHT, a member of the CP of Illinois, is an alternate delegate from the NALC to the CCCO, but at the present time WRIGHT exerts very little, if any, influence in the CCCO. There has been very little CCCO activity at Chicago during the past several months.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

D. National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People (NAACP)

The CP of Illinois still has LESTER DAVIS, CP of Illinois member, assigned to the Chicago Branch of the NAACP. EARL DURHAM, Chairman, Negro Commission, CP of Illinois, and HERBERT WRIGHT are also members of the NAACP but at the present time those individuals are doing little or nothing to implement CP policy relative to the NAACP.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

E. Negro American Labor Council (NALC)

Concerning the NALC, the CP of Illinois currently has five individuals, all CP members, who form a collective from the CP of Illinois within the NALC. The main objective of this collective is to involve the NALC in a program of organizing the unorganized Negro workers in the Chicago area and to obtain more jobs for Negroes in the building trades. The NALC's program at the present time can be considered to be quite ineffective.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

F. Southern Christian Leadership
Conference (SCLC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises no influence within the SCLC.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)
(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

CG 100-41324

G. Student Non-Violent Coordinating
Committee (SNCC)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises
no influence within the SNCC.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)

(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

H. West Side Organization (WSO)

The CP of Illinois at the present time exercises
no influence within the WSO.

(CG T-1, 4/18/68)

(CG T-2, 4/18/68)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Literature distributed by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, describes itself as not being a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements. SNCC was born out of the sit-in movement which erupted across the South beginning on February 1, 1960. A conference at Raleigh, North Carolina, that Spring, brought together many of the demonstrating Southern students in a loose network of militant youth which was officially named SNCC in October, 1960.

A source has advised that in May, 1966, Stokely Carmichael was elected National Chairman by the Central Committee. In May, 1967 Carmichael was replaced as Chairman by H. Rap Brown, with Carmichael assuming the position of Recruiter and Organizer for the SNCC. In August, 1967, at the invitation of Fidel Castro, Carmichael participated in the Organization of Latin American Solidarity Conference which was held in Havana, Cuba. Subsequent thereto, Carmichael traveled to Hanoi and other sections of North Vietnam. He returned to the United States in December, 1967, at which time his passport was picked up because of travel to unauthorized countries.

A source advised that when Carmichael was elected Chairman of SNCC, the organization embarked on a program of eliminating Caucasians from its ranks. With the election of H. Rap Brown as Chairman in 1967, it embarked on a worldwide struggle for human rights and to take a firm stand against violations of these rights by the American Government and to strengthen its programs of opposition to the draft and to the United States involvement in Vietnam.

Literature distributed in February, 1968, identifies SNCC as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

On August 13, 1967, while addressing a group in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California, H. Rap Brown said "You better shape up America, or we'll burn you down." Later in February, 1968, in a publicized note Brown wrote, "America, if it takes my death to organize my people to revolt against you and to organize your jails to revolt against you and to organize your children, your God, your poor, your country, and to organize mankind to rejoice in your destruction and ruin, then here's my life."

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Chicago, Illinois
April 30, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-41324

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, CHICAGO DIVISION
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY-C
Reference	Report of Special Agent Leland G. Richie dated and captioned as above at Chicago, Illinois.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/30/68

FROM : SAC, SPRINGFIELD (100-10317) -P*-
cc'm

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
SI

Re Bureau letter to Albany dated 8/28/64;
SI letter to Bureau dated 1/31/68.

Contacts with informants and sources in the
Springfield Division have failed to reflect any in-
formation pertinent to captioned matter.

REC 18

100-442529-2541

2 MAY 2 1968

- ② - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Springfield (100-10317)

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MAY 7 1968

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE CLEVELAND	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/30/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/23/68 - 4/26/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA ROBERT E. KEHRES	TYPED BY lmg
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE

Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES dated 1/26/68, at Cleveland,

- pw -

LEADS

CLEVELAND:

AT CLEVELAND, OHIO

Will follow and report Communist activities in the Cleveland area as they pertain to racial matters.

CINCINNATI (INFO):

One copy of this report is designated for the Cincinnati Office since portions of the Ohio District Communist Party (CP),

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - Commanding Officer, Region IV, 109th MI Group, P.O. Box 868, Columbus, Ohio (RM) 1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson AFB, Dayton, Ohio (RM) 2 - NIS, Philadelphia, Pa. (RM) 1 - Cincinnati (100-14539) (Info) (RM) 2 - New York (100-153735) (RM) 3 - Cleveland (100-27056) Dissemination Record of Attached Report		100-442529-2542	
		11 MAY 1 1968	
		REC-68	
		EX-113	
		Notations <i>[Handwritten: D. Wright, RACIAL INT. SECT.]</i>	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, SEC , OSI, SEC. SER?		
Request Recd.	Request: SEC , CRD, RAO, DPU		
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/16/68		
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: <i>[Handwritten: R/S]</i>		
By	BY: <i>[Handwritten: TSD/c]</i>		

66 MAY 16 1968 *[Handwritten: 806970]*

CV 100-27056

whose activities are pertinent to this investigation, are in the territory of the Cincinnati Office.

INFORMANTS

b3
b7D
b7E

Identity of Source

Location in File

CV T-1 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
ALONZO HOWARD, HENRY CRAWFORD

[REDACTED]

CV T-2 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify ROSE CHERNIN

CV T-3 is

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

CV T-4 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
ERIC REINTHALER

[REDACTED]

CV T-5 is

[REDACTED]

Instant report

CV T-6 is

[REDACTED]

Instant report

CV T-7 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
FRIEDA KATZ, FRED A HARRIS

CV T-8 is

[REDACTED]

Used to identify
FRANKLYN ANDERSON

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" since it contains information from CV T-1 through CV T-8 which could possibly result in their being identified. They are all informants of continuing value and this would compromise their future effectiveness.

~ B ~
COVER PAGE

CV 100-27056

All persons named in this report as members of the Communist Party or the Socialist Workers Party, and who reside within the territory of this reporting office, are listed on the Security Index or are informants of this office.

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COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Commanding Officer, Region IV,
109th MI Group, P. O. Box 868,
Columbus, Ohio (RM)

1 - OSI, Wright-Patterson Air Force
Base, Dayton, Ohio (RM)

2 - WIS, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (RM)

Report of: SA ROBERT E. KEHRES Office: CLEVELAND

Date: 4/30/68

Field Office File #: 100-27056 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

FOR THE PERIOD 1/16/68 THROUGH 4/15/68

PHILIP BART is anxious for CP members to participate in CORE and in MARTIN LUTHER KING demonstration. He feels that by CP members offering their help, members of CORE and so forth will become willing to work with CP members. FRIEDA KATZ has renewed her membership in CORE and is trying to interest CORE in some of her Party activities. HENRY CRAWFORD commented that although CP members say they do not want to take over CORE and other organizations, this is really their aim. No racial demonstrations during period of this report in which Communists participated. SWP not participating in any racial organizations. CORE leaders reportedly ignore efforts of CP to gain influence in CORE.

- P* -

DETAILS:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~GROUP 1
'Excluded from automatic'
'downgrading and
'declassification'~~

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CPUSA)

1. Local Plans and Strategy

CV T-1 advised on December 19, 1967, a CP Cedar Central Club meeting was held in Cleveland, Ohio, on December 14, 1967, at which there was discussion concerning the need for club members to contact people in their block clubs and in other organizations, in an effort to get these people to participate in the April poverty demonstration which MARTIN LUTHER KING plans to hold in Washington, D. C. PHILIP BART said, in effect, "Of course, we are not going into this for the purpose of taking over or trying to run things. We will offer our services as individuals of the neighborhood in which we live. By working with different groups and letting them know we are anxious to help, we at the same time can further the Party cause. Even if it is discovered later that we are members of the Communist Party, there will be some who will not care for we have shown we are working for the same cause. In this way, we are getting more and more people who are willing to be identified with us."

PHILIP BART - On February 24, 1968, PHILIP BART appeared on a television program carried over Cleveland Channel 61, and during the course of this program, identified himself as Secretary of the Communist Party of Ohio.

CV T-1 advised on December 29, 1967, that on December 19, 1967, FRIEDA KATZ attended an open meeting of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and, at the conclusion of this meeting, she renewed her membership in CORE. During this CORE meeting the chairman, FRANKLYN ANDERSON, asked FRIEDA KATZ to stand, stating he was pleased to see her present and hoped she would come again.

FRIEDA KATZ' membership in CORE entitles her to all of the privileges of CORE, except voting. At the conclusion of the meeting, FRIEDA KATZ gave ANDERSON some mimeographed notices of the Jeanette Rankin Brigade demonstration to be held in

CV 100-27056

Washington, D. C., on January 15, 1968, this demonstration protesting United States participation in the war in Vietnam. ANDERSON commented that he was pleased to do anything he could to make this demonstration a success.

FRIEDA KATZ - CV T-7 advised on June 26, 1967, that FRIEDA KATZ attended the Ohio CP State Committee meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 25, 1967.

Ohio
FRANKLYN ANDERSON - CV T-8 advised on August 21, 1967, that FRANKLYN ANDERSON has attended a number of weekly public forums sponsored by the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) in Cleveland during the past one or two years, but he is not a member or sympathizer of the SWP. He stated that most of the forums which ANDERSON attended deal with civil rights, poverty, etc. He advised that ANDERSON also occasionally attended SWP sponsored social affairs.

CV T-8 also advised that the local SWP does not consider ANDERSON to have any interest in the political philosophy of the SWP and has made no effort to recruit him into the SWP or to invite him to classes where SWP beliefs are taught.

The SWP has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

CV T-1 advised on January 16, 1968, that PHILIP BART is anxious for CP members to be active in CORE, but also stresses very strongly that the Negroes should be the leaders of their own organizations.

On January 9, 1968, BART stressed these views again, but at the same time, stressed the importance of CP members becoming acquainted with the Negro youth in CORE in order to learn which youth can be talked to concerning political matters. BART would like to cultivate the friendship of two or three CORE youth, so that several CP members can talk to them about Communism.

CV 100-27056

CV T-1 advised on January 25, 1968, that on January 21, 1968, FRIEDA KATZ stated she would like to invite some of the CORE members to a meeting at which ROSE CHERNIN would speak on the new McCarran Act. KATZ feels that CORE should be interested in this new McCarran Act.

ROSE CHERNIN - CV T-2 advised on December 21, 1960, that ROSE CHERNIN is from the National Office of the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born.

The American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Ohio

CV T-3 advised on January 29, 1968, that ROSE CHERNIN was in Cleveland on January 22, 1968, and spoke at the home of FREDIA HARRIS. During the talk, CHERNIN advised of a "nation-wide movement" to assist draft resistors, defend civil rights cases, and so forth, and urged that such a group be formed in Cleveland. This committee will coordinate local defense work for all persons active in an effort to stifle the government war effort. CHERNIN suggested that those present initiate a petition for the defense of STOKELY CARMICHAEL and RAP BROWN -- to publicly come out on their side so that the progressive militant Negro leadership will know that "we" are their brothers. FRIEDA KATZ was among the 10 or 12 present at this meeting. ✓

FREDIA HARRIS - CV T-7 advised on June 26, 1967, that FREDIA HARRIS was present at an Ohio CP State Committee meeting held in Cleveland, Ohio, on June 25, 1967.

CV T-1 advised on January 31, 1968, that on January 28, 1968, FRIEDA KATZ discussed the new McCarran Act and said she thought it would be a good idea if a defense fund were established in Cleveland so that lawyers could be hired to defend persons arrested for demonstrating. She said that she would like to interest Cleveland CORE in this matter and that she has a petition on behalf of RAP BROWN which she would like to have taken to the CORE office in the hopes that the CORE members will obtain signatures for this petition.

CV 100-27056

CV T-1 advised on February 9, 1968, that PHILIP BART has commented on several occasions that FRIEDA KATZ is trying to push CORE too fast. BART said he does not want CORE to think the CP is trying to tell it how to run its organization.

CV T-1 advised on February 27, 1968, that an Ohio CP State Committee meeting was held in Cleveland on February 18, 1968, at which FRIEDA KATZ discussed election activities in Cleveland's 21st Congressional District, where most of the candidates are Negroes. She stated that "as for the white candidates who are running in the 21st District, the white people should put pressure on them to withdraw from the race in order to insure the election of a Negro congressman."

CV T-1 advised on March 5, 1968, that a CP Cedar Central Club meeting was held in Cleveland on March 1, 1968, at which ALONZO HOWARD was heard to say that it was hard for him to work in CORE, as BART had requested that he do, and HOWARD thought it may be because of his advanced age, for most of the Negro organizations are working principally with youth. HENRY CRAWFORD then commented, "Don't you think that CORE does not know of your association with the Communist Party, because they do. That is what makes it hard for you to work with CORE." CRAWFORD then remarked that CP members say they do not want to take over CORE and other organizations, but "you know and I know that is their aim, and these organizations know it too."

ALONZO HOWARD - CV T-1 advised on March 5, 1968, that ALONZO HOWARD is currently a member of the Communist Party in Cleveland.

HENRY CRAWFORD - CV T-1 advised on March 5, 1968, that HENRY CRAWFORD is a member of the Cedar Central Club in Cleveland and also a member of the Ohio CP State Committee.

B. Socialist Workers Party

1. Local CP Plans and Strategy

CV 100-27056

CV T-3 advised on December 29, 1967, that an SWP meeting was held in Cleveland on December 17, 1967, at which the objectives of the SWP in 1968 were announced. One of these objectives was for the SWP to establish closer relations with CORE.

CV T-4 advised on February 2, 1968, that an SWP sponsored forum was held in Cleveland on January 26, 1968, at which the topic of discussion was "What Politics for the Anti-War Movement? Peace Candidates? Senator MC CARTHY? Mass Actions?" Among those present was FRANKLYN ANDERSON. ERIC REINTHALER was one of the speakers, and during his talk, commented that the SWP supports the efforts of the Negroes and black militant groups.

ERIC REINTHALER - CV T-4 advised on February 2, 1968, that ERIC REINTHALER is a current member of the SWP in Cleveland and former organizer of the SWP in Cleveland.

Ohio
CV T-5 advised on April 24, 1968, that the SWP is not participating in any of the Negro organizations in Cleveland, such as CORE; that a former member of the Cleveland SWP, JOHN CLOUD, had been asked to resign from the SWP because he did accept a position in CORE as one of its officers. Source also advised that ERIC REINTHALER resigned from CORE last year after having participated in CORE activities for several years. Source stated there is no indication that the Cleveland SWP plans to participate in any marches that had been planned by MARTIN LUTHER KING, Jr., such as the poverty march which had been scheduled to be held in Washington, D. C., in April, 1968.

CV T-6 confirmed on April 23, 1968, that the SWP in Cleveland is not showing any interest in CORE or any of the other racial groups in this area. Neither has it shown any interest in the MARTIN LUTHER KING demonstration which was to have been held in April, 1968, in Washington, D. C.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

There have been no racial demonstrations in the territory covered by this office during the period of this report in which people with Communist Party background are known to have participated.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CV 100-27056

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND
INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER GROUPS

CORE

CV T-3 advised on December 21, 1967, that FRANKLYN ANDERSON, Chairman of Cleveland CORE, was one of the speakers at an SWP sponsored forum held in Cleveland on December 8, 1967, at which the subject matter being discussed was "Black Power", and its international implications.

CV T-1 advised on February 9, 1968, that both FRIEDA KATZ and PHILIP BART have asked on a number of occasions that certain matters be discussed with CORE leaders, and just recently FRIEDA KATZ asked that a petition on behalf of RAP BROWN be discussed with CORE leaders in Cleveland. When these matters have been discussed with CORE leaders, they generally listen to the proposition or suggestion of KATZ or BART and then ignore it completely. Source expressed the opinion that Cleveland CORE leaders do not want to have any dealings with Communist Party members.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Cleveland, Ohio
April 30, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-27056

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA ROBERT E. KEHRES, dated and captioned as above, at Cleveland, Ohio.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, BOSTON (100-35427)(P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

DATE: 5/1/68

Reboslet to Bureau dated 2/7/68.

No information has been developed by this office which would indicate that the Communist Party of New England exerts any influence in racial matters in the Boston Division.

Any information developed along these lines will be furnished to the Bureau in report form on a quarterly basis.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Boston

JFN:po'b
(3)

EX-110
REC-14

100-442529-2543

25 MAY 3 1968

676
62 MAY 10 1968

RACIAL
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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/1/68

FROM : *W m*
c SAC, MOBILE (100-10-F) (P)

SUBJECT: *O*
CIRM,
IS - C

Re Mobile letter to Bureau dated 10/27/67.

No information was developed concerning captioned matter in this division during the quarter ending 4/30/68.

No CP Group has been active in this division. The only CP Member is an elderly Negro male residing at Montgomery, Ala.

Accordingly, no report is being submitted.

- 100-442529*
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (Info) (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Mobile
- JTB-jes
(4)
- an*

100-442529-2544
15 MAY 3 1968

REC-25

RACIA
INT. SEC.



576
6 MAY 10 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/1/68

FROM : SAC, ALBUQUERQUE (100-2744) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re Albuquerque letter of 2/1/68.

Albuquerque's report for the period 2/1/68-4/30/68, is as follows:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY, USA

No information available.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

No information available.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information available.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information available.

PAT BLAU BLAWIS was elected to the Communist Party National Committee at the 18th convention of the Communist Party, USA held in New York City in June, 1966. On her return to New Mexico, PAT BLAU BLAWIS indicated she planned to create a functioning CP, USA organization in the state of New Mexico, however, to date she has not achieved this goal.

b7D

[] on 3/26/68, advised there has not been a formal CP, USA organization functioning either on a club or state level in the state of New Mexico during the past one and one-half years. Informant recalled that PAT BLAU BLAWIS, in the fall of 1967, had indicated there would be a CP, USA membership drive in the state of New Mexico and that each Party member would be expected to recruit a member for the Party. PAT BLAU BLAWIS has reportedly stated that she was the

- 2 - Bureau (RAM)
1 - New York (100-153735) (RAM)
1 - Albuquerque

REC- 25

25 MAY 3 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RACIAL INT. SEC.

only person who was in contact with the other CP, USA members residing in the state of New Mexico. On 3/26/68, [] further stated that as far as he could tell PAT BLAU BLAWIS had done little, if anything, during the first part of 1968 toward the creation of a functioning CP, USA organization in the state.

b7D

[] on 3/26/68, [] on 3/13/68, [] on 4/18/68, and [] on 4/18/68, individually advised on the indicated dates that in their opinions there are no serious racial problems in the state of New Mexico and that because of this the CP, USA has not found racial matters in this state to be a suitable issue for exploitation.

All available information to the Albuquerque Office has been reviewed and there was no indication of any Communist influence in racial matters noted during the period covered by this letter. Sources available to this office have furnished information reflecting that the state of New Mexico does not have racial problems as such and it appears to these sources that the action taken in connection with racial matters is on a legitimate basis.

The sources, potential security informants and informants of the Albuquerque Office have been re-alerted to immediately report any and all information coming to their attention indicating that there is a communist influence in racial matters in the state of New Mexico.

Investigation by the Albuquerque Office of captioned matter for the past quarter is completely negative and accordingly no report is being submitted.

In view of the negative character of Albuquerque's investigation, no local dissemination has been made of the information contained herein pursuant to Section 87-C, page 12-C, Manual of Instructions.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/30/68

FROM : SAC, ANCHORAGE (100-2334)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS-C

OO NEW YORK

Re Anchorage letter to Bureau 1/29/68.

There is no Communist Party activity in Alaska at this time and the Anchorage Office has no pertinent information to report in this matter.

In view of the lack of Communist Party activity at this time, Anchorage will discontinue quarterly letters, UACB.

2 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
2 - New York (RM)
1 - Anchorage
JFM-cch
(5)

100-442529-2546

REC- 25 2 MAY 3 1968

66 MAY 10 1968

RACIAL MATTERS

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/1/68

FROM : SAC, RICHMOND (100-10310) -P*-

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re Richmond letter 1-31-68.

No information has been received during the quarter ending 4/30/68 to indicate any Communist influence in racial matters in the Richmond Division. Communist activities are almost non-existent in this Division.

- ② Bureau (RM)
1- New York (100-173735) (RM)
1- Richmond

REB/reb
(4)

EX-115

REC-9

100-442529-2547

2 MAY 3 1968

RACIAL INT. SECT.



MAY 10 1968

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOI/PA
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FOI/PA# 1653898-000

Total Deleted Page(s) = 71

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 4/30/68

FROM : SAC, OMAHA (100-6837) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - R

Re Omaha letter to the Bureau dated 1/31/68.

There has been no information developed in the Omaha Division since referenced letter to indicate that there is any communist influence in racial matters.

Periodic contact and regular liaison with LUTHER GLANTON, Municipal Judge, Des Moines, Iowa, who has provided information in the past concerning captioned matter has continued to reveal no evidence of any communist influence in racial type organizations in the Des Moines, Iowa, area.

There has been no information developed in the Omaha Division to indicate that there is any communist influence in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

2 - Bureau (Registered Mail)
1 - Omaha
DGH:asm
(3)

REC 6

100-442529-2548

15 MAY 3 1968

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE BUFFALO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/2/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/29-30/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY KENNETH P. GLENNON	TYPED BY :mfm
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

37
3
4

REFERENCE: Buffalo letter to Bureau, 1/18/68.

- P* -

LEADS

NEW YORK

As Office of Origin, New York is being furnished one copy of this report, as directed by Bureau routing slip, dated 10/9/67.

*C. D. [Signature]
R. J. [Signature]
[Signature]*

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED - None						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☒ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☒ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i> SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE							DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE:							100-442529 2549 22 MAY 6 1968 REC 11 EX 109
See Cover Page B <i>9 Bureau (100-44259)</i>							
Dissemination Record of Attached Report							Notations
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.						
Request Recd.	55 MAY 23 1968, CRD, RAO						
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/12/68						
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S						
By	BY: [Signature]						

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BU 100-18520

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New York (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM)
 - 1 - Buffalo (100-18520)
-

LEADS (Cont'd)

BUFFALO

AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

Will submit appropriate communication regarding
this case to reach the Bureau by 8/1/68.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

BU T-1

BU T-2

BU T-3

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

BU 100-18520

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" because information therein attributed to BU T-1 through BU T-3 could reasonably lead to the identity of sources of information of continuing value, thereby jeopardizing their future usefulness.

- C* -
COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - G-2, Syracuse, New York (RM)
1 - NIC, New York, New York (RM)
1 - OSI, Griffiss Air Force Base, New York (RM)

Report of: KENNETH P. GLENNON
Date: 5/2/68

Office: Buffalo, New York

Field Office File #: 100-18520

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: During the period 1/20/68 through 3/31/68, Erie County Communist Party engaged in considerable discussion concerning Black Caucus and New York State Communist Party Leader GIL GREEN urged Black Caucuses be held. Black Caucus held in Buffalo, New York, 4/7/68, led by [REDACTED] Attempt to pressure political candidate to make declaration regarding Viet Nam war unsuccessful. GIL GREEN and other Communist Party leader in contact with Puerto Rican leaders in Buffalo, New York.

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- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~GROUP I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

BU 100-18520

Details: AT BUFFALO, NEW YORK

I. COMMUNIST PARTY STRATEGY

During the period January 20, 1968 through March 31, 1968, there was considerable discussion and urging in the Erie County Communist Party (ECCP) meetings for the calling of a "Black Caucus" to be held in Buffalo. GIL GREEN was especially forceful in urging such a caucus in Buffalo and in all other areas, including industrial plants. He said comrades should participate in these caucuses and should prepare for the "long hot summer" that will hit many cities in the United States.

On Sunday, April 7, 1968, there was a "Black Caucus," held at the home of [REDACTED]

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b7C

[REDACTED]
this caucus, which was attended by the following individuals:

[REDACTED]

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AGUSTIN OLIVENCIA
[REDACTED]

With regard to [REDACTED] OLIVENCIA, and [REDACTED] they have no connection with the Communist Party or any other subversive activity known to the informant in this instance.

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[REDACTED] was introduced by [REDACTED] as a high-placed Communist Party (CP) member from New York City, and he said the CP was running "Black Caucuses" in different parts of the country so people could straighten out their differences.

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[REDACTED] then took over and expounded on Black Caucuses and their purpose. He said it was the purpose of these meetings for Negroes to discuss solutions of their own problems. These caucuses should be set up in all areas, including trade unions, the community,

b6
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BU 100-18520

in political campaigns, and to put pressure on boards of education to see that Negroes are properly educated and that Negro history is taught in the schools. [] said it did no good to work with whites but when it became necessary to do so, it is done to gain certain objectives. He held that it was up to the black people to decide who would represent them.

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[] said that riots are not a good idea and not the correct way for the Negro to solve his problems, even though they may have a reason for what they do in riots. On the other hand, when a Black Caucus is held, the enemy is pointed out as those who control the white power structure, money, industry, and the educational system, all Capitalists.

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[] also talked about a Peace and Freedom Convention to be held in New York City May 30 and June 1, 1968. He said all Peace and Freedom people will be there and so will those of the Black Caucuses who should aid in the direction that black people will take.

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During this current caucus, AGUSTIN OLIVENCIA spoke of the problems of Puerto Ricans, who he said must demand correct representation and their rights.

Source: BU T-1
Date: January 22 - April 10,
1968

BU T-1 described those present at the above meeting as follows:

[] member of the New York District Communist Party Committee.

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b7C

GIL GREEN, Chairman of the New York District Communist Party.

[] Communist Party Chairman.

b6
b7C

[redacted] member of the Erie
County Communist Party.

b6
b7C

[redacted]
[redacted] Erie County Communist Party.

b6
b7C

On February 1, 1968, during a combined meeting of the Peace Club and the Civil Rights Club of the Erie County Communist Party, it was brought up that Communist Party members should take part in Peace meetings and in racial matters but should not "call the shots." Rather by taking part, they could promote the line of the Party on peace and Negro rights issues by bringing out those issues without directing any action.

Source: BU T-1
Date: February 5, 1968

II. COMMUNIST PARTY TACTICS

On January 30, 1968, a general Peace meeting was held in the Salem Riverside Church of Christ, on Calumet Street, Buffalo, New York. There were a number of Communist Party members present at this meeting. Also present was CHARLES BLACK, who is a Negro and is a Councilman for Buffalo, New York. CHARLES BLACK had been announced as a challenger for the Congressional seat of Representative THADDEUS DULSKI. Pressure was put on BLACK by Communist Party members and others present at the current meeting to declare himself in favor of a Peace Movement and to take a stand against the war in Viet Nam. BLACK refused to commit himself to these issues.

Source: BU T-1
Date: January 30, 1968

On January 21, 1968, GIL GREEN, [redacted] and IRVING GOFF visited a monthly meeting of Puerto Ricans at 381 Niagara Street, Buffalo, New York. During this meeting, they expressed an interest in staying in contact with the Puerto Ricans in Buffalo, but they took no active

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

part in the proceedings.

Source: BU T-2
Date: January 26, 1968

IRVING GOFF is known to BU T-3, as of January 21, 1968, as Labor Secretary for the New York District Communist Party.

III. PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Nothing to report.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Buffalo, New York
May 2, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	IS - C (Buffalo 100-18520)
Reference	Report of SA KENNETH P. GLENNON, dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

MAY 10 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

FROM : SAC, NEW HAVEN (100-18290) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

DATE: May 3, 1968

Re New Haven letter to Bureau 1/30/68.

During the period February 1, 1968, through April 30, 1968, no information has been received by the New Haven Office pertaining to captioned matter. In view of this no report is being submitted at this time.

The Bureau will be promptly advised of the receipt of pertinent information by the New Haven Office in accordance with Bureau instructions.

2 - Bureau
1 - Boston (info)
1 - New York (info)
1 - New Haven
WCH/kbb
(5)
REGISTERED MAIL

EX-113

REC-52

25 MAY 6 1968

RACIAL INT. SEC.

2550

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/1/68

FROM : SAC, TAMPA (100-805) (RUC)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO:NY)

ReTPlet, 1/31/68.

Tampa has no information to report for the quarter ending 4/30/68.

- 11806940
- ② - Bureau (RM)
 - 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
 - 1 - Tampa
- JEH:cj
(4)

EX-105

REC-1

100-442529-2551

1968
RACIAL INT. SECT.
MAY 15 1968



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MAY 15 1968

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/1/68

FROM : SAC, DENVER (100-8997) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
DENVER DIVISION
IS - C

No information has come to the attention of the Denver Office during the past three months, which would be normally reported under the above caption.

2-Bureau (RM)
1-Denver
JFM:hg
(3)

EX-110

REC-7

100-442529-2552

10 MAY 6 1968



5010-108-01

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RACIAL INT. SEC.

REC'D
DOM INTELL DIV.
MAY 10 10 44 AM '68

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN ANTONIO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/30/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/1 - 3/31/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY B.E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR.	TYPED BY jmb
CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C			

~~CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP-3 TEL (CA) 6/29/79
REASON FOR FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 4/30/88
for 34, 584~~

REFERENCE: Report of SA B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR., 1/29/68, at San Antonio.

LEADS:

SAN ANTONIO:

AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS: Will follow and report evidence of communist influence in racial matters in the San Antonio Division.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Only those persons who could be documented who

Case has been: Pending over one year ☒ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

dm
SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (AM, RM)
- 1 - New York (AM, RM)
- 1 - 112th MI GP (RM)
- 1 - 10th District OSI (RM)
- 1 - NISO, 8th District (RM)
- 2 - San Antonio (100-9845)

100-442529-2553

16 MAY 6 1968

REC-27

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY:	ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.
Request Recd.	REQUEST:	NO. CRD. RAO 2D In
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW:	5/20/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW:	ACS
By	BY:	TD/C

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 7/18/79

RACIAL MAT. SECT

1 cc apt. 90674D

~~Confidential~~

NOELL DIV.

MAY 6 11 09 AM '68

SA 100-9845

~~Confidential~~

are mentioned in this report are characterized.

All persons named in this report as members of the Communist Party and who reside within the area covered by the San Antonio Division are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources. ~~(S)~~ (U)

Delay in submission of this report was occasioned by the fact that the agent to whom this case is assigned was on emergency annual leave due to a death in the family and due to the investigation involving the murder of SA DOUGLAS M. PRICE.

INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY OF SOURCE

SA T-1:

[REDACTED]

~~(S)~~ (U)

SA T-2:

[REDACTED]

~~(S)~~ (U)

SA T-3:

[REDACTED]

~~(S)~~ (U)

SA T-4:

[REDACTED]

~~(S)~~ (U)

SA T-5:

[REDACTED]

~~(S)~~ (U)

COVER PAGE

FILE WHERE LOCATED

[REDACTED]

~~(S)~~ (U)

DOCUMENTATION OF
JOHN STANFORD,
CHARLES MCKINLEY
SMITH, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

~~(S)~~ (U)

DOCUMENTATION OF
HARRY KOGER, GRACE
KOGER, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

DOCUMENTATION OF
[REDACTED] and

[REDACTED]

DOCUMENTATION OF JOHN
INMAN & G. J. SUTTON

~~Confidential~~

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b7D
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b7C

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b7C
b7D

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

IDENTITY OF SOURCE	FILE WHERE LOCATED
SA T-6: [redacted] (U)	DOCUMENTATION OF HARRY AND GRACE KOGER
SA T-7: [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
SA T-8: [redacted]	DOCUMENTATION OF HARRY KOGER.
(by request)	157-666 - 15
SA T-9: [redacted] (U)	[redacted] (U)
SA T-10: [redacted]	[redacted]
SA T-11: [redacted] (U)	DOCUMENTATION OF CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

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(U)

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CLASSIFICATION:

This report is classified "~~CONFIDENTIAL~~" because it contains information from SA T-1 thru SA T-7 and SA T-9 thru SA T-11, confidential informants of continuing value, the unauthorized disclosure of which could result in identification and compromise the future effectiveness thereof.

- C* -

COVER PAGE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 112th MI GP (RM)
1 - 10th District OSI (RM)
1 - NISO, 8th District (RM)

Report of: B.E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR.
Date: 4/30/68

Office: SAN ANTONIO

Field Office File #: 100-9845

Bureau File #: 100-442529

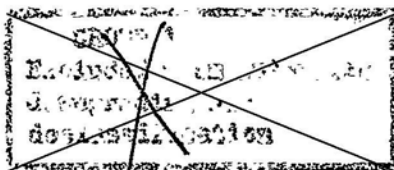
Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

CLASSIFIED AND
EXTENDED BY SP 3 TK/CN 6/29/89
REASON FOR EXTENSION
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR
DECLASSIFICATION 4/30/88
for 34,584

CHARLES MCKINLEY SMITH, CP member from Austin, Texas, reportedly working with SNCC people from Houston. JOHN STANFORD, chairman CP of Texas, organized meeting for Houston Five, in San Antonio, and later he reported that \$2,000 had been raised for the defense of the Houston Five. STANFORD urged comrades at a State Committee meeting of the CP to have meetings with Negroes throughout the State. STANFORD spoke at the concluding meeting of "Black Week" in Houston, Texas, February 21, 1968. Educational regarding Negro question held during CP Club meeting in San Antonio, Texas. It was indicated that they must support people like [redacted] and STOKELY CARMICHAEL. A complaint was registered that the members of the CP Club talk about recruiting Negroes but other than talk, they have done nothing about it. As a result, meeting was held at JOHN INMAN's on March 24, 1968, attended by CP members STANFORD and JAMES SAGER. Three Muslims also attended, but they were upset because some Anglos present. STANFORD does not think Muslims will be very effective. On February 6, 1968, JOHN STANFORD and other CP members attended public speech given by DICK GREGORY at St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Texas.

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- P* -

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF [redacted]
DATE 7/18/84

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF [redacted]
DATE 7/18/84

~~Confidential~~

DETAILS: AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

[SA T-1 (1/2/68)] (U)

On January 2, 1968, JOHN STANFORD stated that CHARLES MCKINLEY SMITH from Austin, Texas, is apparently doing quite well in working with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) people from Houston, Texas. (U)

JOHN STANFORD

[SA T-1 (12/9/66)] (U)

JOHN STANFORD is chairman of the CP of Texas and member of the National Committee, CPUSA. (U)

[SA T-2 (6/19/66)] (U)

JOHN STANFORD is chairman of the National Commission for Work in the South, CPUSA. (U)

CHARLES McKinley SMITH

[SA T-1 (5/1/66)] (U)

On May 1, 1966, CHARLES MCKINLEY SMITH was formally accepted as a CPUSA member. (U)

[SA T-3 (1/4/68)] (U)

On January 4, 1968, JOHN STANFORD, during a conversation with [redacted] indicated that he had received a letter from the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) of Houston, Texas. STANFORD indicated that the letter was signed by [redacted] (phonetic). STANFORD indicated that [redacted] was one of the "Houston Five". (U)

The "Houston Five" are the five individuals who (U)

~~Confidential~~

~~Confidential~~

were arrested in connection with the riots at Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas, May 16 and 17, 1967. ~~(U)~~

STANFORD stated that he, STANFORD, had written the SNCC people in Houston to see when a representative from the SNCC group could attend a meeting in San Antonio. It was previously agreed that STANFORD would check with the Houston people and SNCC to see when they could come to San Antonio for a meeting. According to STANFORD, the letter indicated that the people from Houston could come to San Antonio either January 19, 20 or 21. ~~(U)~~

After additional discussion, it was agreed that they would hold the meeting in San Antonio for the SNCC people January 21, 1968. ~~(U)~~

[REDACTED]

[SA T-4 §5/10/67] ~~(U)~~

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On May 9, 1967, [REDACTED] was formally accepted as a CPUSA member. ~~(U)~~

[REDACTED]

[SA T-4 §6/20/67] ~~(U)~~

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On June 19, 1967, [REDACTED] was formally accepted as a member of the CPUSA. ~~(U)~~

[SA T-1 §1/10/68] ~~(U)~~

On January 10, 1968, during a CP Club meeting in San Antonio, Texas, JOHN STANFORD reported that the CP Club had previously discussed the fact that they should invite some of the Houston Five group to San Antonio for a meeting. STANFORD stated that he had assurances that either one or two of the Houston Five will be able to attend a meeting in San Antonio on January 21, 1968. ~~(U)~~

STANFORD stated that it was very important that they try to have a good representation from the "East Side" of San Antonio. By the "East Side", STANFORD was undoubtedly ~~(U)~~

~~Confidential~~

~~Confidential~~

referring to the Negro community in San Antonio. ~~(U)~~

SA T-1 (1/22/68) ~~(U)~~

On the evening of January 21, 1968, a meeting which had been previously arranged by JOHN STANFORD, to hear representatives of the Houston Five speak was held in San Antonio, Texas. There were approximately 40 people present, including the following:

[redacted] who is a member of the San Antonio Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam (SACSWIV)

Mrs

JOHN STANFORD and [redacted]

Texas

CHARLES MCKINLEY SMITH

JOHN INMAN

JAMES SAGER, a CP member from San Antonio

HARRY AND GRACE KOGER. ~~(U)~~

The meeting was very disorganized. JOHN STANFORD tried to moderate the meeting and introduced [redacted] of the Houston Five. ~~(U)~~

[redacted] stated that the other four members of the Houston Five were sort of "chickening out" and they do not want to do anything. [redacted] complained that he was framed during the Houston riots and that he did not kill anyone. He stated that he could not have killed anyone because he was not in the precise place that the man whom he is accused of killing was killed. He stated that his present situation was that he was desperately in need of money for defense. He has some good attorneys, but he needs \$2,000 for his defense. He plans to speak throughout the country. ~~(U)~~

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A characterization of the SACSIV is contained in the appendix hereto.

JOHN INMAN

SA T-5 (4/27/53)

Source advised that JOHN INMAN was known to source to have carried a CP membership card sometime between the fall of 1948 and the fall of 1950.

HARRY and GRACE KOGER

SA T-6 (5/9/63)

HARRY and GRACE KOGER were known to be CP members during the 1940's. They were known not to be CP members during the early 1950's and they were again known to be members of the CP during the mid-1950's.

SA T-3 (1/13/68)

HARRY and GRACE KOGER are members of the SACSIV.

SA T-7 (1/26/68)

On January 25, 1968, HARRY KOGER was elected Parliamentarian of SACSIV.

SA T-7 (1/26/68)

On January 25, 1968, at the monthly meeting of SACSIV, JOHN STANFORD reported that at a meeting held in San Antonio for the Houston Five, which STANFORD chaired, approximately \$2,000 for the defense of the Houston Five was raised.

SA T-1 (1/27/68)

On January 27, 1968, CHARLES McKINLEY SMITH and [redacted] the latter who is a Negro, were in San Antonio. SMITH indicated that [redacted] was in San Antonio

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~~Confidential~~

SA 100-9845

helping to raise funds for the Houston Five Defense Committee. ~~(U)~~

SA T-1 (2/11/68) ~~(U)~~

On February 11, 1968, during a State Committee meeting of the CP of Texas, a report was received from Houston which indicated that the older people "on the left" in Houston are advocating the policies of MARTIN LUTHER KING while the younger people are advocating the policies of STOKELY CARMICHAEL and ~~(U)~~

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During the meeting, JOHN STANFORD discussed briefly black liberation. STANFORD mentioned that they had no Negro members in the leadership positions in the State of Texas and special attention should be given to this. He stated that the people in San Antonio have made a move in this direction when they held a special meeting for the Houston Five group. STANFORD urged the other comrades present to have meetings with Negroes throughout the State. ~~(U)~~

SA T-10 (2/22/68)

During the evening of February 21, 1968, the concluding meeting of "Black Week" was held from about 7:30 to 10:00 p.m. at Hammond Auditorium, 2400 Block, Dennis Street, Houston, Texas. "Black Week" was an activity sponsored by the Houston SNCC during the period of February 18 - 21, 1968, commemorating outstanding American Negro leaders.

Approximately 92 persons were in attendance, including 30 white persons. The remainder were Negroes. Among those in attendance was JOHN STANFORD from San Antonio, Texas.

STANFORD was one of the speakers. His speech lasted approximately 12 minutes, during which time he spoke on the colonization of the United States, pointing out that the present U. S. Government and system would never give the American Negro its complete freedom; and revealed that there must, therefore, be some change in

~~Confidential~~

the system if the Negro was to realize full equality.

[SA T-9 (2/23/68)]

This source can substantiate the above information furnished by SA T-10. (U)

This source indicated that the general tenor of STANFORD's talk was a rambling attack on the capitalist society of the United States. He described capitalism as a system of race exploitation. He said nothing could be accomplished in the United States until capitalism was defeated. He said the United States could not survive under the capitalist system, and something must be done to stop it. Q

He gave a very poor rendition and was quite repetitious in what he had to say. (U)

[SA T-1 (2/27/68)]

On February 27, 1968, a CP Club meeting was held in San Antonio, Texas. Among those in attendance were JOHN STANFORD, JAMES SAGER, who is the educational director of the CP Club, and his wife, MELA SAGER, who is a member of the CP Club. (U)

JAMES SAGER led an educational dealing with the Negro question. SAGER discussed CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's book on the Negro question and discussed the problems of the Negro. SAGER pointed out that they have no Negro CP members in San Antonio and that they must do something to recruit Negroes. He also pointed out that they must work with such people as [redacted] and STOKELY CARMICHAEL and they must organize in the Negro community. SAGER stated that the Black Muslim group wants to be isolated and does not want to take part with the rest of the community. (U)

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SAGER went on to speak of the development of an all class racial unity in the black community in alliance with the Mexican-Americans, Puerto Ricans, and Indians. SAGER stated that one of the problems that exists is that the Anglos move from the city to the suburbs and forget

(U)

~~Confidential~~

~~Confidential~~

about the Negroes left in the city ghettos. ~~(U)~~

JOHN STANFORD spoke and agreed in the main with SAGER. Stanford stated that they must support people like [redacted] and STOKELY CARMICHAEL in their struggles. STANFORD was extremely critical of an article that appeared in the People's World recently, which article carried the statement regarding the rejection of the socialist and communist ideologies, in favor of militant black racialism grounded in a communal way of life. STANFORD stated that the paper should not have printed that statement in its article. ~~(U)~~

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A CP member present stated that they have been talking and talking about recruiting Negroes for a long time, but other than talk they have done nothing about it. ~~(U)~~

After additional discussion, it was decided that JAMES SAGER would work on the possibility of holding a meeting and invite such persons as JOHN INMAN and G. J. SUTTON to this meeting. No date was set for the meeting. ~~(U)~~

The People's World is a West Coast communist newspaper.

G. J. SUTTON

SA T-5 (4/7/53)

Source advised that G. J. SUTTON of San Antonio was known to source to carry a CP membership card sometime between the fall of 1948 and the fall of 1950.

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

SA T-11 (12/13/67)

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is chairman of the National Negro Commission of the CPUSA. ~~(U)~~

[SA T-9 (3/5/68)] ~~(U)~~

On March 2, 1968, during a conversation with JOHN ~~(U)~~

~~Confidential~~

~~Confidential~~
STANFORD, it was indicated that efforts are being made to have the bond cancelled for [] one of the Houston Five. JOHN STANFORD stated that he would contact a couple of people, including JOHN INMAN, to see what they felt regarding the individual who had signed the bond for the Houston Five. ~~(U)~~

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[SA T-1 (3/12/68)] ~~(U)~~

On March 12, 1968, during a CP Club meeting in San Antonio, Texas, JAMES SAGER reported that with respect to the group's previous decision to have a meeting to discuss the Negro problems and black power, he indicated that this meeting will be held at JOHN INMAN's place on March 24, 1968. ~~(U)~~

[SA T-1 (3/26/68)] ~~(U)~~

On March 25, 1968, a CP member in San Antonio, Texas, who had been directed by his CP Club to contact several individuals to arrange a meeting for [] the National Youth Director, CPUSA, contacted JOHN INMAN. JOHN INMAN stated that he would try to line up some persons to come to a meeting for [] ~~(U)~~

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INMAN remarked that on the previous Sunday, March 24, 1968, they had a meeting dealing with the Negro question. According to INMAN, there were three Muslims present at this meeting and the Muslims gave JOHN STANFORD a very bad time indicating they did not need the services of the white man. ~~(U)~~

[SA T-1 (3/26/68)] ~~(U)~~

On March 26, 1968, during a CP Club meeting in San Antonio, Texas, JAMES SAGER, reported on the March 24, 1968, meeting which was held at JOHN INMAN's residence where they discussed the Negro question. SAGER stated that present at this meeting besides himself were JOHN INMAN, G. J. SUTTON, and JOHN STANFORD. He stated that the four of them were having an excellent discussion regarding CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's report on the Negro question; and during the discussion, three Black Muslims entered the residence. ~~(U)~~

SAGER indicated that INMAN apparently had invited the Muslims to attend this meeting. ~~(U)~~

According to SAGER, the Black Muslims seemed quite upset when they saw that there were some Anglos present due to the fact they apparently were under the impression that INMAN had just invited Negroes. SAGER indicated that the Black Muslims were against working with the white people. SAGER pointed out that he felt that the Muslims would not even work with the Mexican-Americans. STANFORD disagreed and stated that he thought they would work with the Mexican-Americans. ~~(U)~~

SAGER went on to state that JOHN INMAN tried to tell the Black Muslims that they have to work with the Anglos but the Muslims did not agree. ~~(U)~~

STANFORD stated that he does not think that the Muslims would get anywhere because they are so mixed up in their philosophy and there are so few of them that they would not be able to get anything going. ~~(U)~~

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

Speech by Dick Gregory at St. Mary's University
San Antonio, Texas, February 6, 1968

SA T-8 (2/6/68)

On February 6, 1968, source advised that DICK GREGORY, Negro comedian-entertainer and civil rights activist, was scheduled to speak that date at St. Mary's Gymnasium, St. Mary's University, San Antonio, Texas. GREGORY was originally sponsored by the Cultural Activities Committee of St. Mary's University, which committee has since dissolved.

This meeting was open to the public.

[SA T-1 (2/7/68)]

On February 6, 1968, DICK GREGORY, the Negro activist, spoke before approximately 1,000 persons at St. ~~(U)~~

~~Confidential~~

Mary's University. Approximately 80 percent of the persons present were students. Among those known to have attend this meeting were [redacted]

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[redacted] both of whom are members of the SACSIV; [redacted] who is a member of SACSIV; JOHN STANFORD and his [redacted] who is a member of SACSIV; [redacted]; CHARLES MCKINLEY SMITH; MARIANN VIZARD, CP member from Austin; JAMES and MELAN SAGER. (U)

GREGORY spoke for approximately two hours. He spoke in a very rambling fashion, cracking jokes and being very critical of such things as the United States policy in Vietnam. He also was critical of President JOHNSON and was critical of the United States, pointing out that the system was rotten and needed to be changed. He classified the United States as a racist country and indicated that he saw nothing wrong with someone burning the American flag. GREGORY indicated that he was going to run for President of the United States and addressed remarks to the liberals to the effect that the Negro did not need the liberals any longer and that they should help the Mexicans.

GREGORY defended the actions of STOKELY CARMICHAEL and [redacted] GREGORY also stated that he would bring the United States to her knees regarding the plight of the Negro people.

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[redacted]

[SA T-1 (11/1/67)] (U)

Source considers [redacted] of San Antonio, Texas, to be CP sympathizers inasmuch as they have, for at least the last four years, associated with CP members. Source has no knowledge of their being members of the Communist Party. (U)

[SA T-3 (1/13/68)] (U)

[redacted] are members of SACSIV. (U)

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~~Confidential~~

SA 100-9845

~~Confidential~~

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

- 12 -

~~Confidential~~

SAN ANTONIO COMMITTEE TO STOP
THE WAR IN VIETNAM (SACSWIV)
Post Office Box 2742
San Antonio, Texas

~~Confidential~~

Two sources have advised that on January 26, 1967, an organizational meeting of a new group to be known as the San Antonio Committee to End the War in Vietnam was held in the Texas Room of the Gunter Hotel, San Antonio, Texas.

Plans for forming this group were initiated and coordinated by John Stanford of San Antonio, Texas. Stanford provided the majority of the names and addresses of persons who were sent letters inviting them to attend this meeting. Stanford helped to compose the preamble and draw up the constitution of the committee. Stanford used the constitution of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) as a guide for the constitution of this committee.

On February 23, 1967, the name of the organization was changed to San Antonio Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam (SACSWIV).

A third source advised that the constitution was presented in rough draft form at the first meeting on January 26, 1967, amended at that meeting and at the next meeting, and finally adopted at the February 23, 1967, meeting of the organization.

The preamble of the constitution reads as follows:

"Believing that peace is of vital importance to everyone, we have formed a group that will offer an opportunity to study and promote the achievement of a world without war. Peace is above political, economic, racial, or religious distinctions. We welcome into our organization the individual concerned with life instead of death, with health instead of injury, with building instead of destroying, with development instead of degradation, with humane instead of barbaric acts. The war in Vietnam makes imperative the immediate organization of a peace group in San Antonio. Peace must win, or we will sacrifice ourselves, our children and grandchildren to a senseless

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"military machine never before equalled. The insane waste of war and preparations for nuclear war will create the eventual destruction of all humanity if not stopped. PEACE MUST WIN!!

A fourth source advised that on May 29, 1966, at the Texas CP Convention held at San Antonio, Texas, John Stanford was elected Chairman of the CP of Texas. On June 26, 1966, during the 18th National CP Convention, Stanford was elected a member of the National Committee, CPUSA.

The first two sources have advised that while John Stanford was instrumental in initiating and helped to organize the San Antonio Committee to Stop the War in Vietnam, since the organization has gained momentum Stanford does not control or dominate the activities of this group. There are some members of SACSIV who object to Stanford's presence at their meetings and functions.

APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

San Antonio, Texas
April 30, 1968

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA B. E. DEFFENBAUGH, JR. dated and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your Agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE ST. LOUIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/1/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 4/29-30/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY SA HARRY C. JUNG	TYPED BY pjh
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

SYNOPSIS:

REFERENCE: Report of SA WALTER A. HILGENDORF, 1/30/68, at St. Louis.

STATUS: - P* -

LEAD:

THE ST. LOUIS OFFICE:

AT ST. LOUIS, MO.: Will submit report by 8/1/68.

ADMINISTRATIVE:

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because it contains information from current security informants and the unauthorized disclosure of data contained therein might tend to reveal their identities and compromise their future effectiveness, thereby affecting adversely the national defense.

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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		16 MAY 6 1968	EX 109

AGENCY: ACSI, ~~OSI~~, OSI; SEC. SER!
DEST: ICD, CRD, RAO *TDI*

DATE FORW: 5/16/68

68 MAY 16 1968

BY: *[Signature]*

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INFORMANTS:

IDENTITY

LOCATION

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SL T-5 is

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COVER PAGE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

- 1 - NISO, Chicago (RM)
- 2 - 12D, OSI, CAFB, Illinois (RM)
- 2 - 113th MI Group III, St. Louis (RM)

Report of:
Date:

SA HARRY C. JUNG
May 1, 1968

Office: ST. LOUIS

Field Office File No.: SL 100-19352

Bureau File No.: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

§1 Current CP Building Drive emphasizes recruitment among Negroes, Puerto Ricans and Mexican-Americans. HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman, CP of Mo., disclosed CP's Building plan which indicates war in Vietnam has brought racist oppression which has met with mounting revolt upon Negro Americans. Details of statement with reference to racism set forth. Examples of Communist penetration in Committee on Racial Equality and National Association for the Advancement of Colored People reported.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP):

A state committee meeting of the Community Party - USA, Missouri District, was held in St. Louis on April 14, 1968. At this meeting, HERSHEL J. WALKER, Chairman of the CP of Missouri

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~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

and a member of the National Committee, revealed a "statement on Party building" which he had allegedly received from the CP headquarters in New York. WALKER stated that the Party had a goal of 2,000 new members by the time of the 19th National Convention to be held in April, 1969. In this regard, the statement disclosed that emphasis must be placed on recruiting among the Negro people as well as among Puerto Ricans and Mexican-American. The need for concentration in this area stems not only from the central importance of the Negro freedom struggle in this country, but also from the special contribution of the CP and its marxists-leninists approach to the struggles of oppressed national minorities, particularly the Negro people.

Additional areas of concentration in the recruitment drive would be the working class and youth, particularly Negro youth.

Concerning racial matters, the building statement had the following additional comments:

"For the masses of Negro Americans the racist war in Vietnam has meant rising racist oppression in this country. It has brought deepening poverty and unemployment, accompanied by policies of brutal repression and military containment of the ghettos on the part of the Johnson Administration. It has brought a death toll of black soldiers in Vietnam which is double the national rate. Such has been the lot also of other oppressed minorities--of the Puerto Ricans, the Mexican-Americans, and not least of the American Indians.

"But mounting oppression has met with mounting revolt. The ghetto uprisings have served unmistakable notice that black Americans will no longer submit to the oppression, the insults and the indignities which have been heaped on them hitherto. They have stepped up their struggles in the political arena, and have recorded gains extending from the election of Negro mayors in Gary and Cleveland to representation in the legislature of Mississippi. They have mounted struggles for jobs, housing

"and education, exemplified in the Poor People's Crusade in Washington under the leadership of Martin Luther King. And in growing numbers they have come to see the connection between the genocidal war against the Vietnamese people and the genocidal policies against the Negro people and other minorities at home. Most significant is the fact that growing numbers have come to associate racial oppression with the social system itself and to see the solution as lying in a basic change in that system.

"Here, again, the urgency of advancing the struggle to new levels is apparent. It is necessary to develop organizational forms which will take it beyond the level of one-shot campaigns and give it greater continuity and durability. It is necessary to combat trends toward separatism growing out of frustration engendered by the failures of white allies. It is necessary to make clear the real class roots of racism--corporate monopoly, the common enemy of all working people--and to direct the fight for freedom against it.

"It is Marxist-Leninist science which provides the basis for such advances. The heroci struggles of black Americans have brought many to the stage where they seek and welcome the illumination of their path which Marxism-Leninism offers, and where they can be won to our Party."

(SL T-1, April 16, 1968)

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

A. Community Party

On February 11, 1968, a literary tea sponsored by the Les Femmes Social Club, the women's auxiliary of the St. Louis Freedom of the Press Committee, was given at the Little Book Shop, 414 Delmar Boulevard, St. Louis. At this function which was attended by approximately 40 persons, an active local CP member reviewed the book entitled "A Pictorial History of the Negro in America" by LONGSTON HUGHES and MILTON MELTZER. The function was held in celebration of National History Week, and the activities

SL 100-19352

of prominent Negroes in American history were appraised.

(SL T-2, February 14, 1968)

(SL T-3, February 15, 1968)

(SL T-4, February 13, 1968)

(SL T-5, February 14, 1968)

The St. Louis Freedom of the Press Committee is characterized in an appendix.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. Committee on Racial Equality: (CORE)

Two CP members continue to be active in the St. Louis Chapter of CORE, and report activities of the organization to the CP. Although one of these members is Chairman of the Public Relations Committee, the CP actually exercises little or no control of the organization.

At a meeting of the Executive Board of CORE, held on February 7, 1968, SOLOMON ROOKS, Chairman, proposed several changes in the Constitution of the Chapter. ROOKS proposed that the term "non-violent" be changed to "direct action" and that the term "inter-racial" be changed to say that CORE must become a "black organization - run by black people for black people". No action, however, was taken in connection with these proposals.

(SL T-6, February 20, 1968)

B. National Association for the Advance of Colored People (NAACP):

Two CP members have continued to be active in the St. Louis Chapter of the NAACP. At a meeting of the Community Area of the CP held in St. Louis on March 9, 1968, a member reported on the last NAACP meeting which was devoted primarily to forthcoming political elections. It was pointed out that several Negroes were going to run for Missouri State Representative and the NAACP felt that one JOE CLARK was the best qualified person for this office.

SL 100-19352

At the CP meeting it was pointed out that if all of the Negroes ran for the offices, they would split up the vote in such a way that a Negro would not be elected.

[redacted] a prominent local CP member, said that it was very important for someone who might have a little influence to speak in behalf of pooling forces and backing one person so that the vote would not be split, and it would be possible to get a Negro into office.

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(SL T-5, March 14, 1968)

A-P-P-E-N-D-I-XST. LOUIS FREEDOM OF THE PRESS COMMITTEE

On October 29, 1951, a source advised that the Freedom of the Press Committee was organized in St. Louis in the fall of 1951 for the purpose of increasing the circulation of "The Worker" and the "Daily Worker".

On March 8, 1954, Reverend OBADIAH JONES, who was a witness for the Government in the St. Louis Smith Act Trial in March, 1954, advised that the principal activities of the Communist Party in the St. Louis area at that time were concentrated in various front organizations of which the Freedom of the Press Committee was one.

In May, 1967, a second source advised that the Freedom of the Press Committee is one of the front organizations in the St. Louis area in which the activity of the Communist Party is concentrated; that the Committee's purpose continued to be distribution of "The Worker"; and that the organization has been continuously under the complete control and domination of the Communist Party in the St. Louis, Missouri, area since he became acquainted with it in 1954.

The "Daily Worker" was an East Coast Communist newspaper which suspended publication on January 13, 1958.

"The Worker" is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

May 1, 1968

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference: Report of SA HARRY C. JUNG, dated
May 1, 1968, at St. Louis, Missouri

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

=====

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 4/30/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 1/1/68-3/31/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY WILLIAM A. COHENDET	TYPED BY dp
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOSEPH T. QUIGLEY dated 1/31/68 at San Francisco.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being submitted to Los Angeles and New York for information.

This report is being classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because the information furnished by confidential informants recorded herein could reasonably result in their identification and affect their future usefulness.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No.

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

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100-1142529-2555 REC-20

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EX 109

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Notations

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. STAFF
Request Recd.	DEPT: OSD, CRD, RAO
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/22/68
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: R/S
By	BY: [Signature]

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Identity of Source

File Where Located

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SF T-2 is

[Redacted]

SF T-3 is

Characterization of
CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

SF T-4 is

[Redacted]

SF T-5 is

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Characterization of

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Characterization of Militant
Labor Forum

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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1 - OSI-19th District (RM)

Report of: WILLIAM A. COHENDET Office: SAN FRANCISCO
Date: 4/30/68

Field Office File #: 100-53902 Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Implementation of CP, Oakland Project (to have Negroes have control of their own communities) not noted as making much progress during first quarter of 1968. All CP clubs instructed to observe 2/68 as Negro History Month. [REDACTED] NCDGP Negro leader, claimed that black militants were now willing to accept assistance from white radicals but at the same time some white CP members reported being frustrated in their attempts to be of aid. "PW" supported the idea of the Black United Front promulgated by STOKELY CARMICHAEL and urged action to secure release from jail of Black Panther leader HUEY NEWTON being held on a murder charge. CP appeared to desire to gain access to the Black Panther movement.

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DETAILS: I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party, USA (CP, USA)

1. At a meeting of the San Francisco County CP on January 9, 1968 a pamphlet was distributed having to do with the implementation of the Oakland Project. This material was

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declassification.~~

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previously submitted and set forth in referenced report, at which time it was described as having been furnished by the National Communist Party Conference on Negro Work which took place in New York in late 1967. Briefly it stated that the CP would sponsor the movement for Negroes to have complete and entire control over every aspect of their communities. Oakland, California was chosen as a target city.

SF T-1, 1/16/68

At a meeting of the San Francisco County CP Chairmen on February 13, 1968, various items of literature were passed out. Among these was a memorandum to all CP clubs from the ORD - ED Committee dated February 1968 enclosing material on Negro History Month prepared by the National Education Department of the CP, USA. February club meetings were expected to devote at least one session to a discussion of Negro history as a beginning of extended discussions. Set forth in full is the outline for a club discussion as prepared by CP National Committeeman for Negro affairs, CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

["BLACK POWER AND LIBERATION: A Communist View"]
by Claude Lightfoot

The club leadership should arrange that the pamphlet be purchased by every member in advance of the scheduled discussion. Every member should study the pamphlet and come prepared to answer the questions, participate in the discussion, raise points that need clarification, etc. For a fruitful discussion, it is essential that the participants relate their own experiences.

From the very beginning of the discussion, attention should be focused on the basic and most important points which in their totality encompass the Communist view on Black Power and Liberation so that the whole of the program of the Party is understood. For this we suggest the reading of the following paragraph as an introduction to the opening session:

"Comrade Lightfoot speaks of the unprecedented problems this nation of ours faces today; the growth of fascist danger, the germs of disunity when unity is the most urgent question, the need for a radical change, etc., to understand the reason for the growing crisis. The pamphlet poses six basic questions. These are: 1) the character of the present period; 2) what is new in racism; 3) the nature of the present wave of black nationalism; 4) the methods of struggle required for today; 5) an estimate of the Communist Party's position on the Negro question in the last nine years in the light of today's requirements and tasks; 6) what the vanguard role of the Party is in the circumstances of today."

The reading of this paragraph should be repeated at the opening of every session so that the participants see the interconnection of the above six questions even though the discussion will proceed on each question presented in this outline. The club should decide on the number of sessions to be devoted to the discussion.

* * *

Question I.

It is said that the present moment can be characterized as one charged with great economic, political and social turbulence.

- a) Give examples of this turbulence and show the various strata of the American people involved in it.
- b) What is the significance of the merging efforts by the peace and civil rights forces? (Pp. 3-7)

Question II.

The pamphlet points to the danger of growing clashes and cleavages between forces that have much in common:

- a) What are these clashes and cleavages?
- b) Discuss the racist counter-offensive and its causes, the serious weaknesses in the labor movement which are an obstacle to black-white unity. What is your experience in this and how are you fighting to overcome racism? (Pp. 3-15)

Question III.

Is it true that racism is a major contributor to moods of black nationalism? What is the main content of nationalism today and its new features as compared with the previous period? Discuss the progressive and reactionary aspects of nationalism and the Party's position in relation to it. Be concrete in your examples. (Pp. 3-25)

Question IV.

What is the Party's estimate with regard to violent actions in the black ghettos by black people? What are the main problems to be solved in Negro and Puerto Rican communities, and what is the role of the white Communists? (Pp. 26-31)

Question V

Comrade Lightfoot says that the illumination of our tasks requires a review of our work in the last 10 years.

- a) Is it true that during this period we had a wrong line on the Negro question?
- b) What is the meaning of: "The Negro question is a national question"?
- c) Did our policy on this question manifest weaknesses and failures?
Explain and prove your points. (Pp. 32-35)

Question VI.

What is the Party's view on integration and black power? Who is the main enemy of the black people and of the American working people? (Pp. 37-40)

Question VII.

Explain the meaning and the application of the Party's policy of black-white unity based on equality. What are your experiences? (pp. 41-43)

Question VIII.

The Party stresses the question of our work among the white workers in the unions and white communities to promote black-white unity based on self-interest. Explain this fully and give your experience.

Question IX.

How do we go about introducing a class content into the present wave of black nationalism, and what are the tasks of the white and black Communists? Be concrete. (Pp 29-32)

Question X.

How are we to build the Party among the Negro people, especially the young militant Negroes? Are there any obstacles that hinder this? Discuss fully and concretely and state how you and the club propose to do it. (Pp. 44-46)

* * * *

Suggested Additional Readings:

Political Affairs, February 1963

Henry Winston, Negro-White Unity

Speech by James Forman in The Worker, January 7, 1963

The Negro Question, Resolution of the 18th National Convention, CPUSA.

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Concerning Negro History Month which was designated as February, 1968 by the National Education Department of the CP, USA, the long time interest of the CP in Negro history was revealed. It was pointed out that a CP member BENJAMIN DAVIS, in the period 1943 to 49 when he was a city councilman in New York, had successfully urged the City Council to proclaim Negro History Week in the city. So in 1968 the party pointed out the task of recognizing that the significance of Negro History Week had become even more important. It was pointed out that the examples of struggles for national liberation in Africa and inside the United States emphasize the value of utilizing the observances of Negro history weeks or months as instruments in the fight to invoke white Americans in the struggle.

All party organizations were instructed to give serious attention to the stimulation of the widest variety of public activities to promote the observance of Negro History Month in churches, schools, trade unions and other organizations, by means of lectures, displays, and other activities.

Within the party, discussions should be organized to study this problem, and the LIGHTFOOT outline was to be used as the primary tool. CP members were also instructed to study the entire February issue of "Political Affairs" which was devoted to the Negro program. Party members were instructed to organize city-wide or district-wide ideological conferences on the question of Negro liberation.

SF T-2, 2/15/68

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is the Secretary
of the National Committee for Negro
Affairs of the CP, USA.

SF T-3, 7/18/67

"Political Affairs" is a self-described
theoretical monthly magazine of the
CP, USA.

SF 100-53902
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2. PLANS FROM DISTRICT AND LOWER
LEVEL MEETINGS

At a CP club chairmen meeting on February 13, 1968 it was pointed out that about \$50 per month would be required from each club to pay the expenses for the Negro coordinator.

SF T-2, 2/15/68

At a meeting of the CP Regional Labor Section, 1250 Girard Street, San Francisco, a member discussed the black peoples apprenticeship program. He complained that the training did not go good because the unions would not accept the Negro for membership. The Section received the suggestion that the problem be referred to the FEPC and the Labor Department at Washington, D.C.

SF T-4, 1/24/68

The East Bay Ghetto Club of the CP met on January 11, 1968 at 1627 Woolsey Street, Berkeley. [redacted] was unable to attend being in the East discussing Negro problems with CP leaders. This meeting concerned itself with attempts to locate a suitable location for a building where a program to assist the education and culture of young Negroes could be instituted. The club intended to teach black history and to train Negro youths in some kind of trade to enable them to enter the labor force. [redacted] was reported to be proud of this club for getting the above project "off the ground." To date no suitable location had been found.

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SF T-5, 1/24/68

[redacted] of the
Northern California District CP
Negro Commission.

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SF T-6, 5/16/67

SF 100-53902

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The East Bay Ghetto Club of the CP met again on February 1, 1968 at the same address in Berkeley, at which time further discussion of a suitable location to inaugurate the educational center for Negro youth was had. The entire meeting was consumed with this problem with no positive results.

SF T-5, 2/14/68

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The Sunset Club of the CP met on February 12, 1968 at 1526-27th Avenue, San Francisco. Among matters discussed was the [redacted] article in the "People's World" (PW) which had to do with civil rights. The members present could not agree whether or not the use of the democratic process had been exhausted in the civil rights field. The club also agreed there was no overall leadership in the Negro field at this time. Those whites who had formerly worked with the blacks had been more or less thrown out by the Negroes so these whites were frustrated in their attempts to be of assistance.

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SF T-7, 2/15/68

The PW is a West Coast Communist newspaper published weekly in San Francisco, California.

3. PLANS AS REVEALED IN PARTY PUBLICATIONS

In the PW issue of March 2, 1968, an editorial entitled "Black Survival" was published. This was a 2 column article summarizing the recent local appearances of STOKELY CARMICHAEL and [redacted] Negro black nationalist leaders connected with the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). The question of survival was stated to be one of grim immediacy. The first point in the new militant strategy was the "Black United Front." Black nationalism was the proposed ideological framework for such unity. The PW claimed that nationalism gave not only cohesion to the movement but also imparted to black Americans a pride in their heritage. The article concerned black nationalism as a progressive revolutionary force. The black militants it was predicted would seek alliances with other oppressed national minorities. The PW disagreed with CARMICHAEL's exclusion of Communism as relevant to the struggle. The PW

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SF 100-53902
WAC/dp

claimed that tactical issues were relevant as it appears short sighted to discuss the electoral process from the struggle especially in areas where black people were in the majority or close to it. The PW also dwelt on the question of class exploitation inherent in this struggle. The dismissal of the class factor as a relative issue precluded class alliance with white workers. White workers should also realize that the struggle against racism was an issue of their survival also, since their own democratic rights were in the gravest jeopardy.

The fight for black survival was said to be a fight for the democratic and progressive elements in the country. The PW called for solidarity in action with the black militants.

The Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee was created in 1960 as a non-violent civil rights movement. However, since 1965 it has changed to a hate group preaching violence and black supremacy, inciting violence not only against the white man but also the middle class Negro. SNCC is a foremost component of the new left and has cooperated with Communist left groups. Headquarters is in Atlanta, Georgia. CARMICHAEL was former National Chairman, [] is presently Chairman.

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The PW editorial page, issue of March 23, 1968, on an article calling for the freeing of HUEY NEWTON, the PW claimed that the trial of NEWTON for murder set for May 6, 1968 was a confrontation between black militancy and the "punitive arm of white racism." It stated that NEWTON was a marked man for organizing the Black Panthers as a force to defend the black ghetto. The prosecution was alleged to be a frame-up to take NEWTON's life. The defense of NEWTON was said to be intertwined with the struggle for racial survival.

The PW called for a struggle to defeat the "frame-up" and to thwart "racist" aggression against the ghetto and to support the ghetto's right of self-defense.

HUEY NEWTON is a former leader of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense (BPPSD) presently being held in jail in Alameda County, California, on charges of murdering a police officer.

The BPPSD is described in the Appendix Page.

B. Other Communist Groups

41 A number of Black Panther leaders appeared at a meeting under the auspices of the Militant Labor Forum on January 5, 1968 in San Francisco. The meeting was held at 2328 Market Street and the speakers were BOBBY SEALE and 51 ELDRIDGE CLEAVER, Chairman and Minister of Information for the BPPSD. The speaking group charged an entrance fee and sold pamphlets and the Black Panthers passed a hat and gathered \$187 in contributions. The speakers mentioned above preached the need for Negroes to use arms to overcome "police brutality and other injustices."

SF T-8, 1/8/68

SF T-9 has described the Militant Labor Forum as a named used by Socialist Workers Party (SWP) whenever it sponsored a public appearance.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

II. COMMUNIST PARTY TACTICS

There is no material to report under this category during the period.

III. COMMUNIST PARTY PENETRATION
AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND
OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

At a CP District meeting held at 942 Market Street, San Francisco, on February 12, 1968, [redacted] stated that he had met with Black Panther members and had discussed getting Black Panther leader HUEY NEWTON as a candidate for the Peace and Freedom Party ticket. 7

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SF T-10, 2/20/68

The Peace and Freedom Party is a third party which qualified for the ballot in California in the spring of 1968. It espouses many of the proposals of the new left, such as stop the draft and anti-Vietnam demonstrations.

At a meeting of the East Bay Ghetto Club on July 22, 1968, it was stated that some members of the club had attended the STOKELY CARMICHAEL rally in Berkeley February 21, 1968. The club voted to involve itself in the CARMICHAEL program. However, it was said to be difficult to get to talk to CARMICHAEL because he was always surrounded by Black Panthers. [redacted] stated he was planning to approach CARMICHAEL under the guise of representing the PW.

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[redacted] met with CP and Marxist youth at 881 Clayton Street, San Francisco, late in February 1968 to explain how white radical youth could organize to help black groups at the time of racial disorders and riots. [redacted] claimed that the fact that he was well known as a CP leader had not hampered his working with the "black power" groups. He asserted that the Black Panthers, a violently anti-white group were now willing to accept help from white radicals. [redacted] claimed that meetings were taking place to decide just what the radical whites could do, but generally the most effective plan was to create a second

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front to divert and divide the forces attempting to stop disorders. [] stated that San Francisco would explode with violence before Oakland did due to what he called the violent anti-white nature of the leaders in San Francisco. [] claimed he would not like to see the guerrilla tactics, destruction of utilities and general mayhem occur in the cities as predicted by ROBERT F. WILLIAMS' publication, but he felt that if "it must happen, it will."

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V.S.A. SF T-11, 2/26/68

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS is a former black nationalist leader who has been reported in Cuba and Communist China in recent times.

[] is a publicly admitted member of the Communist Party National Committee.

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At a CP meeting on February 23, 1968 at 81 Clementina Street, San Francisco, [] gave a report on Black Panther activities which she had learned from a meeting she attended in Oakland. She stated the CP was trying to get the BPP to back and support the Peace and Freedom Party.

SF T-10, 3/4/68

[] has publicly proclaimed herself a member of the CP in the "Daily Californian," the publication of the University of California.

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[] was at Sonoma State College working with young people passing out photographs of Malcolm X and suggesting Negro male adults take off on the anniversary of Malcolm's death as a protest.

SF T-12, 2/23/68

SF 100-53902
WAC/dp

MALCOLM X is the former black
nationalist leader who was murdered
in 1965 by another Negro.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~BLACK PANTHER PARTY FOR SELF-DEFENSE (BPPSD)

A source advised that the Black Panther Party For Self-Defense (BPPSD) was formed by HUEY PERCY NEWTON, Minister of Defense, and BOBBY GEORGE SEALE, Chairman, in Oakland, California, in December, 1966, as a militant black nationalist political organization to combat "police brutality," to unite militant black youth, to determine the destiny of black communities, and to educate black people in African history. The political philosophy of the organization was taken from the writings of MAO TSE-TUNG of Communist China and black militant writers.

The official BPPSD publication "The Black Panther - Black Community News Service" indicates the leadership of the BPPSD advocates the use of guns and guerilla tactics in the violent revolutionary program to end oppression and to oppose the drafting of black men to fight in Vietnam.

A second source advised that in early 1967, SEALE, NEWTON, and their associates carried carbine rifles and holstered pistols in plain view on the streets of Oakland and elsewhere while on "defense patrols."

BOBBY GEORGE SEALE was one of the persons arrested by the Sacramento, California Police Department on May 2, 1967, when members of the BPPSD invaded the California State Legislative Assembly in Sacramento while in session, carrying loaded guns to protest restrictions on the carrying of guns.

A Grand Jury of Alameda County, California, Oakland, California, on November 13, 1967, indicted HUEY PERCY NEWTON on charge of murder of an Oakland, California police officer on October 28, 1967, in Oakland, California.

The first source advised that the headquarters office of the BPPSD at 5624 Grove Street, Oakland, California, is closed and that no membership meetings have been held since August, 1967.

The November 4, 1967, issue of "The Sun Reporter," a San Francisco, California Negro community newspaper, states that a HUEY PERCY NEWTON defense fund has been established and that the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) and the Congress on Racial Equality (CORE) through the national offices have pledged their complete and continuous support to the defense of HUEY PERCY NEWTON.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

San Francisco, California

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No.

BU 100-442529

SF 100-53902

April 30, 1968

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA WILLIAM A. COHENDET dated and captioned as above at San Francisco, California.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE WASHINGTON FIELD	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/1/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/5/68 - 4/30/68
TITLE OF CASE <u>COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS</u>		REPORT MADE BY SA ALFRED L. ANDERSON	TYPED BY dab
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

C.E. Glass

REFERENCE:

Report of SA ALFRED L. ANDERSON, dated 2/5/68 at Washington, D. C.

- P* -

INFORMANTSIDENTITY OF SOURCE

WF T-1

WF T-2

File Where Located

Instant Report, Page 1

Characterize - JACOB GREEN

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT-TALS	CASE HAS BEEN:
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
							PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO

APPROVED	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) 1 - 116 MI Group, WDC (By Hand) 1 - OSI, 4th District, BAFB, WDC (By Hand) 1 - NISO, WDC (By Hand) 1 - Baltimore (Info) (RM) 1 - Richmond (Info) (RM) 2 - New York (RM) 3 - WFO (100-43710) COPIES DESTROYED 333DEC 30 1970		100 - 442529 - 2556 REC-4 12 MAY 7 1968 EX-109

Dissemination Record of Attached Report		Notations
Agency	Request Recd.	
AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO	<i>Kearney</i> RAE SEC.
Date Fwd. 51 MAY 20 1968	DATE FORW: 5/15/68	
By	BY: JHK/w	

1cc nyp 806947

REC'D
INTELL DIV.

MAY 9 10 58 AM '68

WFO 100-43710

ADMINISTRATIVE

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" since it contains information from WF T-1 and WF T-2, who are informants of continuing value and unauthorized disclosure of their identity could compromise their future effectiveness. ✓

LEADS

BALTIMORE AND RICHMOND

One copy each of this report is being furnished to the Baltimore and Richmond Divisions for information since those offices cover the CP District of which the CP of Washington, D. C. is a part.

WASHINGTON FIELD

Will continue to follow and report information regarding Communist Influence in Racial Matters on a quarterly basis.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - 116th MI Group, Washington, D. C. (By Hand)
1 - OSI, 4th District, BAFB, Washington, D. C. (By Hand)
1 - NISO, Washington, D. C. (By Hand)

Report of: ALFRED L. ANDERSON
Date: May 1, 1968

Office: Washington, D. C.

Field Office File #: 100-43710

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Communist Party (CP) has no policy or plans for influencing racial groups or activities in the Washington, D.C., area. Informant reports no meaningful CP activity in area.

- P* -

DETAILS: AT WASHINGTON, D. C. (WDC)

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. Communist Party (CP)

The CP in WDC, because of a lack of leadership and organization, has no policy or plans for influencing racial groups or activities in the WDC area. There is certainly a desire on the part of the National Office of the CP for such activity, and literature, regarding this matter, is mailed to certain CP members, but due to the lack of leadership nothing is done. Any activity in this regard would be handled by individual CP members or by persons under communist influence who also act on an individual basis.

(WF T-1, 4/30/68)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP I

Excluded from automatic downgrading and declassification.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

JACOB GREEN informed members of the CP District Board there is no meaningful CP activity in the WDC area.

(WF T-2, 2/15/68)

WF T-2 has frequently identified JACOB GREEN as Chairman of the CP - District of Maryland.

B. Other Communist Groups

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D. C. 20535

May 1, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-43710

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA ALFRED L. ANDERSON dated and captioned as above at Washington, D. C.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/6/68

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE (100-23443) P*

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NY)

OCIRM

Re Baltimore letter to Bureau dated 1/31/68.

Contact has been maintained with confidential informants familiar with certain phases of Communist Party (CP) activities and other communist type activities within the Baltimore Division as well as with sources within the racial movement during the past few months. These contacts did not disclose any information reflecting that there is any significant communist influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division. The following confidential informants commented specifically on this matter:



b6
b7C
b7D

The first three informants mentioned above are sources within the CP who are in a position to know local CP policy in connection with racial matters. All advised the CP in the Baltimore area has been avoiding any significant contacts with civil rights leaders or groups. Information from racial sources indicate that the more militant civil rights organizations do not include white persons in their activities.

The Baltimore Office will continue to be alert for any communist influence in racial matters within the Baltimore Division and will report any information reflecting any significant communist influence in such matters.

- EX-105 REC-38 100-442529-2557
- 2 - Bureau (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 2 - New York (100-153735) (REGISTERED MAIL)
 - 1 - Baltimore

FJW:jtk

(5)

15 MAY 7 1968

51 MAY 13 1968

393

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan



RACIAL INTY SECT.

REC'D
INTELL DIV.

MAY 9 2 54 PM '68

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, MAY 8, 1968.
[Illegible text]

FOR THE DIRECTOR:
[Illegible text]

1. [Illegible]
2. [Illegible]
3. [Illegible]
4. [Illegible]
5. [Illegible]
6. [Illegible]
7. [Illegible]
8. [Illegible]
9. [Illegible]
10. [Illegible]

11. [Illegible]

12. [Illegible]
13. [Illegible]
14. [Illegible]

15. [Illegible]

16. [Illegible]

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MIAMI	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/6/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/1/68 - 4/30/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY RAYMOND L. O'KELLY	TYPED BY jgm
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

- REFERENCE -

Report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY, dated
2/7/68, at Miami.

- P* -

- LEADS -

MIAMIAT MIAMI, FLORIDA

Will continue to follow and report CIRM activities
in the Miami area.

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED

SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

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1 - 111th M.I. Group, Orlando, Fla. (RM)
1 - OSI, Robins AFB, Ga. (RM)
1 - New York (Info) (100-153735) (RM)
2 - Miami (100-15058)

COPIES DESTROYED

DEC 30 1970

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, ISI , OSI, SEC, SER	Notations
Request Recd.	DATE: ISI , CRD, RAO, IDEN	
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/15/68	
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: RIS	
By	BY: JTD/ci	

54 MAY 17 1968

212

1cc rpt 80697D

INT. SEC.

100-442529 2558 REC-4

8 MAY 9 1968

EX-116

MM 100-15058

- ADMINISTRATIVE -

Indexing

All individuals named in this report are on the Security Index or informants or sources and no indexing required.

Copies of this report are being disseminated to appropriate military intelligence agencies pursuant to Bureau instructions.

This report is classified "~~Confidential~~" as MM T-1 through MM T-3 are informants of continuing value, whose disclosure would have an adverse effect on the national defense interests.

- INFORMANTS -

Identity	Description of Information	Location
MM T-1 is [redacted]	Miami Communist Party activities	
MM T-2 is [redacted]	Characterization of CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT	
MM T-3 is [redacted]	Miami Communist Party protests KING's death	[redacted]

b3
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b7D
b7E

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - NISO, 6th ND, Charleston, South Carolina (RM)
1 - 111th M.I. Group, Orlando, Florida (RM)
1 - OSI, Ribins Air Force Base, Georgia (RM)

Report of: RAYMOND L. O'KELLY
Date: May 6, 1968

Office: Miami, Florida

Field Office File #: 100-15058

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis: Informants advised Communist Party, USA (CP, USA), National Office issued memorandum promoting Negro History Month 2/68; urged the initiating of a massive ideological campaign to sell CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT's book, "From Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation"; issued statement that the Vietnam war presents an opportunity for recruitment of Negro people, especially Negro youth; and issued press release alleging that racism in U.S. was the cause for the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING. Miami CP members attended the KING memorial affair 4/15/68; also urged Peace and Senior Citizens groups to protest KING's death to Govt. officials and ask for martial law in Tenn. until KING's murderer is located.

- P* -

DETAILS:

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Group I

~~Excluded from automatic
downgrading and declassification~~

MM 100-15058

The Communist Party, United States of America (CP, USA) National Education Department issued a memorandum on Negro History Month designated as February, 1968. According to this memorandum, the CP, USA has been in the forefront of the fight to secure the widest and most meaningful celebration of Negro History Week and Negro History Month.

The memorandum stated that all Party organizations should give serious attention to the stimulation of the widest variety of public activities to promote this observance. Among the projects suggested are exhibits on the role of the CP, USA in the Negro liberation struggle to be placed in progressive book shops and other suitable locations, and public forums to be devoted to the subjects of Black Power and Negro liberation.

MM T-1
1/31/68

The Miami CP has received notice from the CP, USA National Office, New York City, of the publication in May, 1968, of the book "From Ghetto Rebellion to Black Liberation", written by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT.

The National Office states that this book must become a major ideological weapon not only of the CP but to all activists in Peace, Labor, Negro and Youth movements.

CP members were urged to initiate a massive ideological campaign for the sale of this book.

MM T-1
4/15/68

CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT is Chairman of the National Negro Commission of the CP, USA.

MM T-2
12/13/67

MM 100-15058

In a Statement on Party Building, dated April 1, 1968, issued by the CP, USA National Office, it is stated that the present historical moment confronts the CP, USA with both the necessity and the opportunity to build the Party among the fighters for peace. It points out that the death toll for Negro soldiers in Vietnam is double the national population rate, that growing numbers of black Americans have come to see the connection between the Vietnam war and United States policy of racial repression and, most significantly, many have come to see the solution as lying in a basic change with the social system in the United States, to the point where they seek and welcome what Marxism-Leninism offers, and consequently, can be won over to the CP.

According to the Statement, the Party, in order to obtain its objective must place emphasis on recruiting among the Negro people, as well as among Puerto Rican and Mexican type Americans and especially concentrating on building the Party among Negro youth.

MM T-1
5/1/68

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

At a meeting of the Miami CP held April 4, 1968, it was decided that the members would contact peace groups, senior citizens, and individuals connected with the Council for Concerned Democrats, a group which is supporting Senator EUGENE McCARTHY for President, and urge them to protest the death of MARTIN LUTHER KING to United States Government officials and ask for martial law in Tennessee until the person who murdered KING is found. During their contacts, they should also suggest that a mass memorial meeting be held for KING, urge mass marches and that everyone wear black bands in mourning for KING.

MM T-3
4/5/68

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MM 100-15058

At the memorial affair for MARTIN LUTHER KING held April 15, 1968, at Bayfront Park in downtown Miami, several Miami CP members, including [redacted] were in attendance and made their presence known to others in attendance.

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MM T-1
5/1/68

[redacted] of the Miami CP until March, 1968, and was then a CP Club Leader of the Miami CP.

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MM T-1
4/15/68

The CP, USA National Office issued a press release on April 4, 1968, containing a statement by GUS HALL on the assassination of MARTIN LUTHER KING. In his statement, HALL alleges that racism in the United States killed KING and that it is a shameful day for white Americans.

MM T-1
4/15/68

"The Worker", June 28, 1966, reported that GUS HALL had been elected General Secretary of the CP, USA, at its 18th National Convention held in New York City, June 22-26, 1966.

"The Worker" is an Eastcoast communist newspaper.

III COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No additional information developed.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to

File No. 100-15058

Miami, Florida
May 6, 1968

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference report of SA RAYMOND L. O'KELLY,
dated and captioned as above, at
Miami.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

b6
b7C

FBI

Date: 3/2/68

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY *S.P. Jrml*
REASON FOR EXTENSION *2*

Transmit the following in the following format: *FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2*
Via *5-2-88 AIRMAIL*

(Type in plaintext or code)
CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE: *10-8-85 167821-111*

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, ATLANTA

COMINFIL OF SCLC
IS - C
BuFile 100-438794
AtFile 100-5718

CIRM
BuFile 100-442529
AtFile 100-0670

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES AND FIELD OFFICES ADVISED BY ROUTING SLIP(S) OF DATE *10/18/87*

J. F. [unclear]
D. [unclear]
8-9-84
Classified by *897810 [unclear]*
Declassify on: OADR
6/11/00 / SLC

Enclosed for the Bureau is the original and eight copies, for Chicago two, and for New York four, of LHM.

Source referred to is [redacted] ~~X~~

Sources utilized to characterize HARRY WACHTEL are NY 1190-S* and anonymous source of WFO set out in report of SA JOHN J. WALSH 7/19/50 at WFO re "NLG; IS - C". Source utilized to characterize [redacted] Source utilized to characterize [redacted] (U)

Information from [redacted] Confidential. ~~X~~

The enclosed LHM has been classified Secret because it contains information furnished by [redacted] (S) It is felt this classification is necessary in order not to jeopardize the valuable position of the informant in furnishing information of this nature. ~~X~~

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

100-442529-

- 1 - Bureau (Enc. 9) (RM)
- (2 - 100-438794)
- (1 - 100-442529)
- 2 - Chicago (Enc. 2) (RM)
- 1 - New York (Enc. 4) (RM)

NOT RECORDED
199 MAY 13 1968 12 MAY 14 1968

- (1 - [redacted])
- (1 - 100-143289) (HARRY WACHTEL)
- 1 - Atlanta (1 - 100-5718) (1 - 157-257) (RALPH ABERNATHY)
- (1 - 100-6670) (1 - 100-7272)
- (1 - [redacted]) (1 - 100-6381) (CORRETTA SCOTT KING)

Approved: *SS [unclear]*
Special Agent in Charge

Sent M Per

~~SECRET~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

59 MAY 21 1968

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NAT FILED
100-438794-2136

Classified by *6880*
Exempt from GDS, Category *2*
Date of Declassification Indefinite
AGENCY: ACSI, TTH, OSI, SEC. SER.
CDD RAO 1072
DATE FORW: *3/2/68*
HOW FORW: *airmail*



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

~~SECRET~~

8-9-84
Classified by 89721/KH
Declassify on: OADR
GAMOW SCLC

Atlanta, Georgia
May 2, 1968

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP(S) OF Classification
DATE

COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - C

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE.

A confidential source previously advised that subsequent to the death of Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., April 4, 1968, SCLC added his widow, Coretta Scott King, to the staff of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) at an annual salary of \$12,000.00, and also elected to pay \$6,000.00 annually to Ralph D. Abernathy, President, SCLC, to cover personal expenses incurred by virtue of his position. (u)

On May 1, 1968, source advised he recently learned that in addition SCLC consented to employ an assistant pastor for the West Hunter Street Baptist Church, Atlanta, of which Church Abernathy continues to be the pastor in order that Abernathy may devote sufficient time to his duties with SCLC. Further details regarding this matter were not known to source. (u)

The decision to take the foregoing action was made by a committee of SCLC Executive officials which included [redacted] SCLC. Also serving on this committee were [redacted] and Harry Wachtel. (u)

Recently an individual (identity not known) donated \$30,000.00 to the American Foundation on Nonviolence (AFN) designated for the use of Coretta Scott King. (u)

Source has previously advised that AFN is a tax arm of SCLC of which Harry Wachtel serves as Executive Director. (u)

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

CLASSIFIED AND EXTENDED BY SP4JRM/CL
REASON FOR EXTENSION 2-5468
FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW FOR DECLASSIFICATION 5-2-88

SECRET

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

Excluded From Automatic
Downgrading and Declassification
ENCLOSURE

~~SECRET~~

HARRY BELAFONTE

On October 28, 1958, a confidential source advised that according to [redacted] at Communist Party Headquarters, New York, [redacted] had been a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) before coming into prominence as an entertainer. (S)(S)(U)

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b7c

The YCL has been designated by the U. S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

HARRY WACHTEL

HARRY WACHTEL is the Executive Vice President of the Gandhi Society for Human Rights, 15 East 40th Street, New York, New York. He resides at 29 Split Rock Drive, King Point, Long Island, New York.

A confidential source furnished information in December, 1949, that HARRY H. WACHTEL, 41 Broad Street, New York, New York, was on the list of individuals carried as active members of the National Lawyers Guild. ~~(u)~~

A characterization of the National Lawyers Guild is attached hereto.

On March 5, 1944, a confidential source furnished information which revealed that the name HARRY WACHTEL was on the list of names, significance not known, which was maintained at the Headquarters of the Kings County Communist Party at 26 Court Street, Brooklyn, New York. ~~(u)~~

Regarding HARRY WACHTEL's wife, LEONORA, it is noted that the same confidential source furnished information on March 5, 1944, which revealed her name and address were on a list of names of newly-elected officers of the Bath Beach Club of the Kings County Communist Party. ~~(u)~~

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

THE NATIONAL LAWYERS GUILD

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," revised and published as of January 2, 1957, to supersede Guide published on May 14, 1951, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., contains the following information concerning "The National Lawyers Guild:"

1. Cited as a Communist front.

(Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 1311, on the CIO Political Action Committee, March 29, 1944, p. 149).
2. Cited as a Communist front which "is the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party, its front organizations and controlled unions" and which "since its inception has never failed to rally to the legal defense of the Communist Party and individual members thereof, including known espionage agents." (Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 3123 on the National Lawyers Guild, September 21, 1950, originally released September 17, 1950.)
3. "To defend the cases of Communist lawbreakers, fronts have been devised making special appeals in behalf of civil liberties and reaching out far beyond the confines of the Communist Party itself. Among these organizations are the *** National Lawyers Guild. When the Communist Party itself is under fire these offer a bulwark of protection."

(Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee, Handbook for Americans, S. Doc. 117, April 23, 1956, p. 91).

SECRET

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GANDHI SOCIETY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

The Gandhi Society for Human Rights was formed for the purpose of developing a philosophy and technique of non-violent civil rights protests. It is a non-action organization and makes no attempt to influence legislation nor participate in demonstrations. The Society furnishes legal assistance in certain civil rights cases. The organization was incorporated June 14, 1962.

SECRET

~~SECRET~~

[REDACTED]

A confidential source advised in April, 1964, that [REDACTED] was a secret member of the Communist Party (CP), USA, in July, 1963. [REDACTED] In late 1963, and early 1964, he criticized the CP for not being sufficiently militant in the civil rights struggle. [REDACTED] was described by certain CP leaders as being to the "left" of the CP in his position in civil rights. [REDACTED] differences with the CP, however, are merely tactical and he continues his ideological adherence to Communism.

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(S)(U)

~~SECRET~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Atlanta, Georgia
May 2, 1938

~~SECRET~~

Title COMMUNIST INFILTRATION OF SOUTHERN
 CHRISTIAN LEADERSHIP CONFERENCE

 COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - C
 INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Reference Atlanta Memorandum dated and captioned
 as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~SECRET~~

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/6/68

FROM : *5/13/68*
SAC, PORTLAND (100-10580) (P*)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: New York)

C. E. G. Lane

7
Re Portland letter to Bureau, 2/1/68.

Since referenced letter, no information has been developed indicating communist influence in racial matters in Oregon. Three Negro informants who are in a position to be well informed concerning the Communist Party continue to confirm the lack of such influence. In view of this, no quarterly report will be submitted.

100-442529-2559
2-Bureau (AM) (RM)
1-New York (Info) (RM)
1-Portland

7

LEF:dlf
(4)

REC-1

100-442529-2559

MAY 9 1968

EX 106

RAC. INT. SEC.



5010-108-01

169
54 MAY 15 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE SEATTLE	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/6/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/2 - 3/68
TITLE OF CASE CIRM		REPORT MADE BY R. BERT CARTER	TYPED BY bgv
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA LEONARD K. STILES, Seattle, 2/8/68

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LEADS:

SEATTLE DIVISION
At Seattle, Washington

Will submit quarterly report by August 1, 1968

ADMINISTRATIVE:

A copy of this report is sent to New York for information since that office is origin.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						NONE	ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES			
APPROVED						SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
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Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC. SER.							
Request Recd.	DATE FORW: 5/15/68							
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SE 100-27267

This report is classified ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ because information furnished by most of the sources, if disclosed, could conceivably result in the identification of informants of continuing value, compromise future effectiveness thereof and thereby adversely affect the national security.

All persons named in this report as members of any basic revolutionary organization and who reside within the area covered by the Seattle Division, are listed in the Security Index or are informants or sources.

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

Location

SE T-1 is

SE T-2 is

SE T-3 is

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

1 - NISO, Seattle (REG)
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Report of:
Date:

R. BERT CARTER
May 6, 1968

Office: Seattle, Washington

Field Office File #:

100-27267

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

Freedom Socialist Party (FSP), Seattle, Washington, prepared summary on development of Negro liberation movement. PAUL BOUTELLE, Negro Vice-Presidential candidate on Socialist Workers Party ticket made public appearance at Seattle in February, 1968. [REDACTED] white, who claimed affiliation with Progressive Labor Party and was reported in 1966 as Treasurer of Peace and Freedom Party (PFP), Seattle, reportedly said the only acceptable solution for Negro population is to resort to violence. Treasurer of Congress of Racial Equality at Seattle is [REDACTED] Communist Party member. Negro Voters League, Seattle, has several FSP members in it. Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee has Seattle office in residence of FSP member. PFP has section on Black Power in its platform.

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DETAILS:

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
Group 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A. COMMUNIST PARTY (CP), USA

1. Plans, strategy, Party line and the like made at national meetings, including expressions by national leaders and other functionaries.

No information developed.

2. Plans, et cetera, made at district and lower-level meetings, including expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

No information developed.

B. OTHER COMMUNIST GROUPS

1. Freedom Socialist Party of Washington (FSP)

FSP is characterized in appendix.

- a. Plans, et cetera, made at district and lower-level meetings include expressions by local leaders and rank-and-file members.

During January, 1968, copies of an undated document entitled, "Position paper on: THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT, presented by Freedom Socialist Party, 3117 East Thomas Street, Seattle, Washington, 98102," were distributed in the Seattle area. A reproduction of this paper is set out hereinafter.

SE T-1 (1/26/68)

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LIBERATION MOVEMENT

presented by Freedom Socialist Party
3117 E. Thomas St.
Seattle, Wn. 98102

Over the last few years the world has witnessed the struggle of the Black people in America develop into a great historical confrontation that will ultimately revolutionize the basic structure of American society, and, with it, the entire world. In battle after battle the oppressed and exploited Black people have demonstrated the courage and determination to wage a massive struggle against all that is rotten and corrupt in America: a struggle which will inevitably benefit not only themselves but the oppressed and exploited everywhere regardless of race or nationality.

In keeping with its revolutionary nature have been the advanced and militant leaders of the liberation movement. Robert Williams, over ten years ago, projected a realistic perspective in the South by both organizing a radical leadership and preparing the movement for political and armed struggle against the southern police-states. His principled opposition to reformism and his insistence upon the right of self-defense resulted in his forced exile from the U.S. In the North, Malcolm X having gone through the humiliation and degradation that America has to offer its ghetto residents, emerged as a clear sighted and gifted revolutionary, rejecting any adaptation to racist segregation and clearly recognizing that to change the conditions of Black people, America itself must be radically changed.

Malcolm's murder, at the height of his political and intellectual development, was a savage blow to the liberation movement and the revolutionary movement in general, but it could not kill his ideas or example. Stokely Carmichael, learning from the southern struggle and strongly influenced, ideologically, by Frantz Fanon's analysis of racism in colonial exploitation, has both in the U.S. and abroad stressed the fundamental fact that racism's destruction requires a social revolution in America. He and other leaders of SNCC have in the course of their political development articulated the precepts upon which a viable movement for Black liberation can be built.

The Freedom Socialist Party considers these precepts and their logical extensions the correct business of this conference. To lead at any level of a revolutionary struggle is an awesome responsibility that must be approached with the utmost seriousness. The cadre of the movement is of necessity in a constant process of growth at all levels: it must not only grow in numbers but in political and theoretical grasp of the struggle. We urge, therefore, a fundamental political discussion of the ideas of Williams, Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael and other recent leaders; a revival of the intellectual contributions of the great Negro scholars; and a careful consideration of the social analysis of capitalist society presented by the Marxist thinkers.

It is the aim of this paper to make a contribution to the building of a revolutionary vanguard organization for Black liberation capable of uniting the serious revolutionaries in the community. Such an organization can stimulate a mass movement for liberation containing the majority of Black workers, and ultimately, the white workers in this country. We here briefly outline the ideas upon which, we believe, such an organization can be built.

1. A revolutionary vanguard organization must recognize the fact, enunciated by Black Power leaders, that racism is fundamental to American society and its elimination requires revolutionary methods and change. In its day to day operation, in its entire political, economic and moral structure, American capitalism depends upon racism for its existence. The fight against racism in this country

is, therefore, a fight against capitalism itself and implies a socialist alternative. "Those who would settle for some small token concession at the expense of the larger interests of the community are prime opponents of the vanguard. The incorporation of a Republican or Democratic Black politician into the racist political structure, the selection of some modern day "uncle" by the white power structure as a representative of the community do not change conditions for the majority of the community, but merely provide a new basis for the continuation of the racist system. One does not talk of the reform of murder nor the reform of cancer; one talks about their elimination. The same is true of racism - any racism at all is too much.

Such a concept does not deny the possibility of making immediate gains. On the contrary. A vanguard organization must lead in the struggle to wrest concessions from the power structure. It does deny that "tokenism" has basically changed America or that it is a step toward full integration and a fundamental alteration of its racist character. It is not reforms, but the illusion that real change will be granted through diplomacy or the good-will of the racist government, that must be combatted. The fight against these illusions and the reformists who promulgate them, both Black and white, is a central arena for building a movement at this juncture.

2. The liberation movement must be anti-imperialist, for Black people clearly have no vested interest in the war in Vietnam or in U.S. domination of colored people abroad. The Black leadership must transcend any narrow nationalism and identify with all struggles against racist oppression throughout the world. Stokely Carmichael has carried this position to its logical conclusion, openly supporting socialist struggles in Latin America, Africa, Asia and the near east.

U.S. capitalism cannot do without racism if it is to continue on its imperialist course and it cannot abandon imperialism if it is to survive at all. Racism not only oppresses Black people, but it affords the government a means of control over the working class as a whole. The psychology of racism is indispensable to imperialism, for it enables American capitalism to engage in international ventures that are against the interests of the majority of white people as well as the rest of humanity. Hence the battle against capitalism internationally becomes a battle against racism and capitalism nationally.

3. The concept of Black Power must be clarified and enunciated as a revolutionary principle for achieving real political and economic power. Black ownership of ghetto businesses or a few Black politicians who can make a deal with racist capitalism through their political parties, only substitutes Black exploitation for white, keeping Black people in the ghetto and under the control of a new power elite. Real Black Power must reside in working people who make up 95% of the community and who must live and find employment in the exploitive economy. Only they have the power to change the racist structure and a vested interest in its destruction. They also define the class lines of the struggle and allow the organized community to give white workers some lessons in class consciousness and solidarity that will bring them into closer support of the struggle. Black Power is a vehicle to the destruction of the entire racist capitalist structure and is realizable only through the creation of Workers Power in America as a whole. Its victory will not be a new racist elite, but the destruction of racism itself.

4. The success of the political revolution in the South is an essential objective of the movement in the North. The South is the fountainhead of racism in the U.S. and its police-states are an essential component of America's political system. Unless the overtly racist, dictatorial and anti-labor structure is destroyed there, racism will continue its spread and control in the North. The Black vanguard must expose the Federal governments pretensions as advocates of southern "integration" and demand nothing less than the overthrow of the present illegal

governments in the South and the establishment there of a republican form of government as guaranteed by the Constitution and enforced by an armed anti-racist people's militia. The development of Southern Freedom Labor Party is the next stage of the liberation movement in the South, and the Black vanguard must raise cadres and monies in the organized communities of the North and help resume the southern struggle on a higher level.

5. Women are a vital part in building leadership cadres. In all revolutionary struggles of the past women have played a prominent and leading role, and this is particularly true of the liberation movement. To predicate the building of a leadership on the idea of the exclusion of women or a diminishing role for them is treason to the movement and to the equalitarian concept. The Moynahan report attempted to undermine the freedom movement by transferring the target of Black radicals from the racist government to Black women and has already done inestimable harm to the movement by causing the withdrawal and isolation of some of its most capable leaders. To close the cadres of leadership to women is to waste half of the human resources of - the community - in fact, some of its best resources - as women, the most oppressed segment of the community, are often the most advanced politically.

* * * * *

These concepts provide sufficient grounds for unifying a vanguard organization, but they are not, in themselves, a program for winning the support of the community. To accomplish this important task, the revolutionary leadership must take the real in life demands of the masses and transform them into a program for action.

The Black worker is sympathetic to Black Power advocates as well as colored revolutionaries abroad, but cannot wait upon the revolution to solve his problems. In his daily life he must fight for jobs and decent wages in industries outside the ghetto, real political representation and community control, the right to organize unions and rights in the unions, self-defense against police brutality, better and more truthful education, an end to the discriminatory draft, etc.

These demands for economic and political equality are neither reformist nor separatist. They are the elementary form of direct confrontation with the oppressive race system based upon segregation and discrimination. The Black community wants neither tokenism nor ownership of the run down ghetto by a new Black elite. The U.S. has been built by the sweat, muscle and brain of Black people. Their blood has been shed on every battlefield in every war America has been in. In fact, if there is such a thing as a native American culture, it has been provided by Black people. Their lives have been invested in America for four hundred years and this country belongs to them more than to any other ethnic group. The U.S. owes Black people an enormous debt, a debt it is the duty of the liberation movement to collect in full, for past, present and future generations.

To settle for a small piece of America would be to allow default on this debt: to forfeit a rightful inheritance. Too many years have passed to still talk about forty acres and a mule. Black Nationalists or separatists who would settle for an independent ghetto economy, or even a new separate nation are, in fact, retreating from the real struggle. Any separate nation or economy formed out of the U.S. while leaving the racist capitalist system intact, would have to be both capitalist and racist: any extension of the American system. Unless the present system is destroyed, any terms of existence would be on the grounds of the honor, regardless of how the deal was made or forced. A Black "Israel" would only be granted as a buffer to revolutionary change. To pretend that the U.S. would allow an anti-capitalist, anti-racist state on the North American continent, when it cannot even tolerate one in Vietnam is absurd.

The FSP considers a revolutionary approach to the struggle for full and

unconditional integration essential to the building of a liberation movement. This is not a demand to live among Whites nor for "integration into the status quo" - segregation is the status quo - but for a fundamental change in American society. We propose, therefore, for the consideration of all Black militants, the following program in various areas of the struggle today:

1. To the idea of Black ownership of and management of ghetto business we counterpose the organization of the whole community to fight for decent wages in the low paid jobs most Black people are relegated to. Nothing but shoe-string operations and rackets can exist independently on the abysmally low income of the Black community. The Black leadership must conduct a campaign to organize workers in hospitals, domestic labor, small sweat shops, etc., and insist upon an end to the secondary status of Black workers in major unions, creating separate unions when not admitted by the official union apparatus.

2. In seeking higher wages and better jobs, Black workers have a right to demand more than equal treatment. Preference ratings in Civil service jobs, payment for job training, special instructions and education, etc., are small enough compensation for 400 years of oppression and exploitation.

3. To the call for more Black men on the city police force, we counterpose a police force controlled by the community and responsible to it.

4. We propose the formation of an independent political party, based on the interests of Black people and all working people who are the victims of the racist, exploitive system.

5. The movement must expose the hypocrisy of America's democratic pretenses in its war against Vietnam and proclaim its opposition to the war; not only from a moral and international standpoint, but from the needs of the struggle against racism in the U.S. It should advocate and support the right of Black youth, as well as white, to refuse to fight in a racist army and a racist-imperialist war.

6. The movement supports the demand to unseat the congressmen sent to Washington by the fraudulent hoax of Southern "elections". It advocates the creation of a peoples' militia for self-defense and struggle against the southern system. The power structure has no intention of basically changing the political system in the South: what is needed is a new "reconstruction" and the formation of an independent Southern Labor Party as a vehicle for real social change.

7. Support to urban renewal and ghetto improvement is strictly conditioned by the necessity that all changes be controlled by the community and in its interests. It does not provide better and improved homes for present residents at the same or lower prices and rents, it becomes urban "removal" and only increases the congestion and problems of the ghetto.

8. A knowledge of the role of Black people in shaping America and the rich history of Africa is indispensable to the development of self-confidence, personal pride and motivation among Black children. Teaching of Negro history, however, must not be limited to after school session or to Black students alone, but requires a complete revamping of school text books, which not only denigrate the role of the Negro masses but the role of white workers in creating the democratic and progressive features of American life. When white students learn the truth about American history they will see more clearly their identity with liberation struggles. An educational system that prepares white and Black working class youth as "hands" in American industry, and middle class youth for the status of "minds" must be completely changed.

9. Social welfare measures should be determined by the needs of the individual and community and not by the plan of the establishment to perpetuate poverty

a little above starvation level. Poverty is not the product of the individual but the social structure, and demands must reflect this fact and include: a guaranteed annual liveable income, an end to the vicious snooping of the social service apparatus, the right to earn wages above the pitiful welfare grants, socialized medicine, free child care, etc.

The above outlines only a few of the demands which appear pertinent, some of which take on major importance at particular stages of the struggle. The key to a program for a vanguard, however, does not lie in this or that demand, but in Black Power: that is, control of change by the community itself and particularly its working class. But the real achievement of Black Power requires the wresting of the control exercised over local and national government from the racist-capitalists and a minority, however militant, cannot accomplish this task. The liberation movement, therefore, must constantly keep in mind the necessity of forcing the entire working class into a struggle against this structure. The white working class, for all of the illusions created by the nation and the racist system, is without any political control over the system as a whole. Black Power can be a bridge to Workers Power and is intimately connected with it.

* * * * *

Here and there, Black people are forced to engage in direct, often violent struggles against the system. In these cases, we, along with Carmichael and H. Rap Brown, make it patently clear that violence is not the product of the community but of the system itself. The racist society has maintained itself by violence, overtly in the South and through the police and courts in the North, and it has no moral right to be shocked when the same methods are used against it. Less people were killed in the ghetto rebellions than in the Civil Rights struggles over the last years.

Terrorism is often a necessary tactic in a revolutionary struggle, and we defy any pious advocate of non-violence to name any struggle for liberation by an oppressed people that has not had to employ violence or counter terrorism to a greater or lesser degree. It is, however, futile, to base a movement upon the concept that mere disruption will force concessions from the state power; as what ever concessions are won today can be taken away tomorrow. Without a program and a viable organization of liberation, the main beneficiaries of Black rebellion are not the Black workers but reformist politicians, Negro businessmen and professionals and the select few who find a status in the anti-poverty program. Police repression of the militants is complemented by the creation of a new elite wholly dependent on government subsidy or white capitalist tolerance, presenting another obstacle in the fight for freedom. When violence is raised from a tactic to a principle and a substitute for a program, the best young militants, become isolated from the community, substitute themselves for it as if a few individuals can do what the masses can't or won't do at the time.

Che Guevara, one of the principle leaders in the Cuban revolution that destroyed racial discrimination in that country, makes the point that armed struggle can not win the people to struggle no matter how oppressed they are until all other means are exhausted. As long as hopes in parliamentary democracy exist, attempts at armed struggle are doomed to failure. It is only as a last resort that the oppressed in any number commit themselves to an armed struggle.

The ghetto uprisings over the last few years are examples of spontaneous mass decisions to employ counter-terrorism against racist police forces and violently protest intolerable conditions of life. These rebellions have demonstrated the willingness of Black workers to fight on any and all levels to obtain their freedom, but they were not organized insurrections. What the ghetto demands of the movement is not a refined organization for similar inconclusive confrontations, for a tactic

of disruption will make gains that last only as long as the state power is unable to destroy the peoples unity and strength. Given the inherent character of racism in America insurrection will play a final and conclusive part in the struggle for freedom, but the need today is for a movement that will organize the community around demands that will ultimately destroy the power of the racist capitalist class and prepare the people to take control in their own name and safeguard their revolutionary gains.

In conclusion, the FSP calls for the building of a vanguard organization based on the working people and dedicated to the overthrow of racism. We urge all revolutionists to work in the building of such a party, with the objective of bringing about a classless and mutiracial civilization founded upon the concept of the inherent dignity, ability and intelligence of all human beings.

Submitted by *S.I.*

Waymon Ware
Frank Krasnowsky
Al Peppard *S.I.*

SE 100-27267

A position paper concerning the split in the FSP and pertaining to the work with the "black revolutionary cadre in the ghetto" was made available. A reproduction is attached.

SE T-2 (3/6/68)

SE T-3 (3/6/68)

STATEMENT ON THE SPLIT IN THE FREEDOM SOCIALIST PARTY

In the building of parties, the two spheres of program and organization often appear as antagonistic forces. The mere fact of acceptance of a basically correct program does not assure the orderly development of a revolutionary party.

The organizational question, in its broadest form, is the question of the strategy of the building of a party - the problem of giving ideas the form of political power, rather than merely polemics and conversation. In this respect, the Freedom Socialist Party had, from its inception, a problem of great magnitude. While we were largely a local Seattle organization, with few national supporters, we had developed programmatic and theoretical conclusions that were fully international in scope. We believed these conclusions - on the race question, the problem of women's emancipation, Marxist ideology, the Chinese revolution, the re-organization of American socialism, etc., had an essential place in the future reorganized socialist movement.

In short, we were a small organization in a politically secondary community, but with a broad perspective of yielding an influence in the ideological ferment on the left nationally and upon the development of mass struggle organizations locally. It is not surprising that disputes arose among us on questions of organization.

When certain political differences developed among us, particularly around China and revolutionary regroupment, organizational differences came to a head and a split has occurred. A conservative clique was created whose program was a sectarian reflex to the enormous problems we faced. Basing themselves on the "organizational question", they reduced it to the problem of administration and the maintenance of an authoritarian organizational structure, and raised these facets to the status of a principle independent of and superior to the principles we had come together around.

In January, 1967, at an emergency conference called for the purpose of resolving organizational and administrative problems, the clique took control of the party apparatus. They parlayed, through authoritarian methods, an incidental majority on the exec into full political control of the FSP, and began to impose new concepts upon the party. They adopted the SWP stance that no other socialist organizations or tendencies existed: that we were, all by ourselves, THE party of the American Revolution. Their unbridled hostility toward all other socialist organizations and their sectarian contempt towards the experimentation and gropings of new radicals for political instruments of struggle against the establishment, overthrew a basic principle upon which the FSP was founded: the revolutionary reorganization of the socialist movement. They raised personal and administrative questions above political issues, transforming a contested custody dispute in a divorce case into the central facet of party organization and discussion.

The net effect of their sectarian and bureaucratic acts was to throw the party in upon itself, preventing the FSP from carrying out its major ideological and political tasks. They effectively stymied the issuance of our programmatic position

on the Negro question and the publication of our political analysis of the current crisis of capitalism. An FSP call for unity on the left in support of the Cultural revolution and defense of the Chinese revolution, was shoved aside for "organizational" reasons. Our participation in the anti-war movement with a militant left wing opposed to Democratic Party politics and the establishment, and seeking an independent radical orientation, was characterized as "opportunism" and our work largely nullified. The Waymon Ware election campaign for "Black Power" and "Workers Power" began the unification of a black revolutionary cadre in the ghetto and won the support of many white radicals, but the clique considered internal personal questions more important than our work in the community.

In the atmosphere of personal slander, distortion and falsification that the clique created, it became impossible to seriously discuss our program and its implementation. The contrast between our political success and our organizational impotence soon became manifest, and undone work became increasingly pressing. Nevertheless, the minority in control of the apparatus refused to alter their methods or to hold a new conference for the consideration of political differences and the selection of more representative leadership.

For the FSP to function at all, it became necessary to set up the Emergency Committee of the FSP to carry out the work of the organization. We couldn't continue to postpone publication of our basic documents and clearly establish our national orientation. We couldn't continue the scandalous procedure of treating our program and our members in the East, as unimportant adjuncts to local personal squabbles.

The emergency committee made one last attempt to ameliorate the internal conflict and proposed a new party conference based upon equal representation from the E.C. and the minority clique that controlled the apparatus. This proposal was refused.

Therefore, we, the overwhelming majority of the Freedom Socialist Party have had no alternative but to declare the pretensions of the clique to ownership of the good name of the party to be fraudulent.

In line with this decision we have been holding regular meetings, discussions and classes; have launched the publication of a theoretical quarterly, Revolutionary Age, containing our most important document, "Revolutionary Integration", in its first issue; and we are consolidating our political support and recruiting both nationally and locally.

Issued by the Freedom Socialist Party.
3117 E. Thomas, Seattle, Washington

2. Socialist Workers Party (SWP)

The Seattle Branch of the SWP and its national organization are characterized in the appendix.

During February, 1968, leaflets were distributed in the Seattle area which announced the then forthcoming appearance of PAUL BOUTELLE, Negro Vice-Presidential candidate on the SWP ticket, who was scheduled to speak at a public meeting in Seattle on February 23, 1968, on the topic, "Black Nationalism and Socialism."

SE T-4 (3/1/68)

3. Progressive Labor Party (PLP)

The PLP is characterized in the appendix.

[redacted]
[redacted] Seattle, has repeatedly stated in his conversations the only acceptable solution for the Negro population is for them to resort to violence.

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SE T-5 (4/1/68)

In August, 1966, [redacted] claimed affiliation with the PLP at Seattle, Washington, according to a sixth source at that time.

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In September, 1966, [redacted] was listed as Treasurer of the Peace and Freedom Party (PFP) (infra) at Seattle, according to a seventh source at that time.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

A. CONGRESS OF RACIAL EQUALITY (CORE)

CORE is a civil rights organization of national scope.

SE 100-27267

The CORE organization at Seattle has about 35 members, but only about ten are active. The group does not have a permanent headquarters. The members meet in private homes.

[redacted] a self-admitted member of the Communist Party (CP), is Treasurer of CORE at Seattle. She was instrumental in getting CORE to contribute money for chartering a bus to take delegates from Seattle to Los Angeles, California, for the Western Regional Black Youth Conference held November 23 - 25, 1967. She appears to have considerable influence in CORE.

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WAYMON WARE, a member of the FSP (supra) is not a member of CORE, but his wife, FLO WARE, is. She does not hold membership in the FSP. She ran for office in CORE in December, 1967, but was not elected. The WARES have attempted to influence CORE's policy without success to date.

SE T-3 (2/16/68)

B. NEGRO VOTERS LEAGUE (NVL)

The NVL is a civil rights organization, the purpose of which is to promote Negro voter registration and use of the Negro vote in Seattle.

On February 18, 1968, a meeting of the NVL Political Action Committee was held at the East Side YMCA Building, Seattle, and was attended by 22 persons, including [redacted]

[redacted] WAYMON WARE, [redacted] spoke on behalf of the FSP and made a suggestion. The other four listed above are dissident members of the FSP faction to which [redacted] belongs, and they objected to the fact [redacted] was introduced as a FSP spokesman.

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SE T-3 (2/23/68)

C. STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SNCC)

SNCC is characterized in the appendix.

SNCC now maintains its office in the residence of [redacted] of the FSP at [redacted]

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SE 100-27267

[redacted] Seattle Head of SNCC, sometimes sleeps there with his Indian girlfriend, [redacted]

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The SNCC group generally appears to have more interest in denouncing the whites and existing social conditions than promoting worthwhile activities that will better the position of the Negro people.

SE T-3 (2/26/68)

D. PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY (PFP)

The PFP is characterized in the appendix.

The PFP publication, "Peace-Freedom Campaigner," Issue No. 3, dated December, 1967 - January, 1968, carried the "Proposed Peace and Freedom Party Platform for 1968." On page 2 of the "Platform" is set out the following information on Black Power.

SE T-8 (1/8/68)

BLACK POWER

Detroit and Newark have made the world aware of the massive force of people determined on their own freedom.

It is the grinding oppression of an exploitative system backed up by force which causes wars of national liberation to spread throughout the world. Wars designed to hold down non-whites and enslave their countries are met with national and racial pride and resistance to the end.

The struggle is national, but these wars are wars of the poor against those who exploit them. The hotter the fight, the more it is directed at the power structure and its repressive machinery. That in our country this summer have not been race riots, rebellions

The new Black Power movement clearly rejects management by whites or by agents of whites. The white majority is not going to decide or impose any solutions on Black communities. That day is gone. This is self-determination as it really is.

The Vietnamese say simply and finally with bullets: get out. Black people are demanding change here in the United States with equal determination. White radicals like everyone else must decide whether we stand with the majority on this earth who resist the acts of the U.S. power structure, or whether to cling to some pitiful little bribe, real or imaginary.

Defending the system against those who war against it is to count on the old false promises and piddling reforms. People driven to rebel are not likely to rely upon our good intentions instead of their own strength.

To take part in this fight against oppression means to make an all-out effort to get the U.S. out of Vietnam and to get white rule out of Black communities. The only sure and permanent cure for these evils is to replace the corporate power structure not only in the ghettos but at all levels right up to Washington, D.C.

The huge cost of paying for U.S. conquest is already threatening to take away most of the favors used to get white workers, students and intellectuals to support their false friend and real enemy, the power structure.

More importantly, the economic base of the famous-infamous "American standard of living" is going up in flames if nothing is done to remove the racism and oppression upon which it rests.

Political action, to be new and meaningful, must take clear and direct account of the issues of this massive revolutionary movement:

- Realistic support to the Black Power movement and self-determination
- Defense of all victims of oppression and the system.
- Support of the election of Blacks at all levels of public office.

FREEDOM SOCIALIST PARTY OF WASHINGTON, aka
Freedom Socialist Party (FSP)

In April, 1966, a source advised that the members of the Seattle Branch, Socialist Workers Party (SWP), executed a statement of resignation from the National SWP, dated April 9, 1966, following which they referred to themselves as the Seattle Branch, SWP (Unaffiliated), and temporarily adopted the name Freedom Socialist Party of Washington, aka Freedom Socialist Party (FSP). The group led by RICHARD FRASER, aka Dick Fraser, Richard Kirk, Dick Kirk, formerly a member of the SWP National Committee, and his wife, CLARA FRASER, aka Clara Kaye, Organizer of the Seattle Branch, SWP, were known as the KIRK-KAYE Tendency. Their disagreement with the National SWP was over the questions of the Negro struggle, the colonial revolution, the Vietnamese War, regroupment, women's emancipation, and party organizational principles.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In July, 1966, this source advised that the above group and others held a convention on July 9, 1966, at their headquarters, Freeway Hall, 3815 Fifth Avenue Northeast, Seattle, Washington, having issued a call to "all signers of the FSP Nominating Petition at the 1964 Nominating Convention and all revolutionary socialists who wished to help build the FSP."

In October, 1964, a second source advised that the name Freedom Socialist Party (FSP) of the State of Washington was used by the Seattle Branch, SWP, in its then current political campaign.

The first source further advised that at the convention on July 9, 1966, the group adopted the name FSP of Washington, and became a membership organization.

In August, 1966, the first source furnished the August 5, 1966, issue of "The Freedom Socialist", self-described as the "Voice of the FSP of Washington." This publication states, "We are a new revolutionary socialism organization," stating that it is comprised of the former Seattle Branch, SWP, "individual independent radicals who were part of the 1964 united socialist electoral coalition which created the FSP," and "A new segment of radical youth who have recently adopted Marxism as their political philosophy."

On February 20, 1967, a third source advised that the current officers of the FSP were elected at a meeting of the FSP on February 5, 1967, and that [redacted] became the Organizer at this meeting.

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APPENDIXTHE PEACE AND FREEDOM PARTY OF WASHINGTON

The records of the Secretary of State, Olympia, Washington, indicate that the Peace and Freedom Party (PFP) of Washington is a duly constituted minority political party in statutory conformity with the laws of the State of Washington. As a result of a nominating convention held in Seattle, Washington, on September 20, 1966, 276 registered voters qualified as delegates.

A press release issued by the PFP from its office, 512 Wellington Avenue, Seattle, Washington, on September 26, 1966, states the Party's platform is based on opposition to U.S. intervention in the war in Vietnam and declared "that the war is immoral, brutal, and illegal," and asked that American troops be withdrawn. It expressed concern about the grave effects of this war at home; and that preoccupation of the government and the American people with the war in Vietnam is causing the civil rights movement, which the Party supports, to meet with increasing resistance.

On August 24, 1967, a source advised that many communists attended the nominating convention of the PFP upon the urging and insistence of Communist Party leaders and qualified as delegates.

This same source also advised that at the PFP Political Issues Conference held in Seattle on May 7, 1967, Communist Party leaders participated and submitted position papers. A larger number of Communist Party members than at the nominating convention participated and many were elected to Congressional District Committees and representation on the PFP State Committee.

The above source advised on August 24, 1967, that at a meeting of the PFP held in Seattle on August 21, 1967, delegates were selected to attend a conference in Chicago, Illinois.

1APPENDIXPROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY

A source advised on April 20, 1965, that the Progressive Labor Party (PLP), formerly known as the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM), held its first national convention April 15-18, 1965 at New York City, to organize the PLM into a PLP. The PLP would have as its ultimate objective the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

"The New York Times," City Edition, Tuesday, April 20, 1965, page 27, reported that a new party of "revolutionary Socialism" was formally founded on April 18, 1965, under the name of the PLP. The PLP was described as an outgrowth of the PLM. Its officers were identified as Milton Rosen, New York, President, and William Epton of New York and Mort Scheer of San Francisco, Vice Presidents. A 20-member National Committee was elected to direct the Party until the next convention.

According to the article, "The Progressive Labor Movement was founded in 1962 by Mr. Rosen and Mr. Scheer after they were expelled from the Communist Party, USA, for assertedly following the Chinese Communist line."

The PLP publishes "Progressive Labor," a bimonthly magazine; "Challenge," a monthly New York City newspaper; and "Spark," a west coast newspaper.

The April, 1967, issue of "Challenge," page 14, states that "This paper is dedicated to fight for a new way of life-where the working men and women own and control their homes, factories, the police, courts, and the entire government of every level."

A second source advised on September 26, 1966, that the PLP utilizes the address of General Post Office Box 808, Brooklyn, New York, but also utilizes an office in Room 617, 1 Union Square West, New York City, where PLP publications are prepared.

1APPENDIX

PROGRESSIVE LABOR PARTY - WASHINGTON STATE, Aka
Pacific Northwest Progressive Labor Party

On May 4, 1965, a first source advised the founding convention of the Progressive Labor Party (PLP) was held in New York, New York, on April 15 - 18, 1965, for the purpose of organizing the Progressive Labor Movement (PLM) into the PLP. The PLP convention indicated its ultimate objective was the establishment of a militant working class movement based on Marxism-Leninism.

On January 20, 1966, EDWARD LEMANSKY was interviewed in Seattle, Washington, by representatives of Radio Stations KIRO and KETO, Seattle, at which time LEMANSKY stated he was the National Organizational Secretary of the PLP. LEMANSKY stated about thirty (30) people in Washington State were interested in the PLP, and the PLP would have an organization in Washington State by the end of January, 1966. LEMANSKY said the PLP is a revolutionary socialist organization and is fighting to establish a socialist United States.

The March, 1966, issue of "Spark", self-described as the "Western Voice For Revolution" and published by the PLP, carried an article on page two entitled "PLP in Northwest". This article stated the first PLP organization in the Pacific Northwest was formally established at a convention held in the State of Washington the last week of January, 1966, attended by sixteen delegates and several guests. The convention elected a District Committee and unanimously voted to apply for affiliation to the PLP.

On April 4, 1966, a second source furnished a copy of a ten-page document entitled, "Position Paper on Mass Political Action and Elections Policy," by CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF. This document states "discussion material prepared by the Pacific Northwest Progressive Labor Party, PO Box 25674, Seattle, Washington."

On May 25, 1967, a third source advised that in early May, 1967, CLAYTON VAN LYDEGRAF was suspended from membership in the PLP as "an enemy of the Party" and that the Progressive Labor Party no longer has functioning group in the Seattle, Washington, area. This source added that in May, 1967, there were approximately ten members of the PLP in the Bellingham, Washington, area and that Progressive Labor Party officials in California had proposed that members of the Progressive Labor Party in Bellingham, Washington, be relocated in the State of California for organizational assignments.

1APPENDIXSOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY - SEATTLE BRANCH

In May, 1941, a source advised that during the month of May, 1941, the Seattle Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) was reorganized and received official recognition as a branch of the Party from the National Office of the SWP in New York, New York.

The Socialist Workers Party has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

On May 24, 1965, another source advised the Seattle Branch, SWP, with headquarters at 3815 Fifth Avenue Northeast, Seattle, was an affiliate of the National SWP. According to source, membership in the Seattle Branch included RICHARD FRASER, who is a member of the SWP National Committee, and his wife, CLARA FRASER, who is an alternate member of the SWP National Committee.

In April, 1966, a third source stated that the Seattle Branch, SWP, executed a statement of resignation from the National SWP, dated April 9, 1966; that they have made reference to the group as the Seattle Branch, SWP (Unaffiliated) since then; and have temporarily adopted the name Freedom Socialist Party (FSP) of Washington. This group, led by RICHARD FRASER, formerly a member of the SWP National Committee, and his wife, CLARA FRASER, Organizer of the branch, were in disagreement with the National SWP over the questions of the Negro struggle, the colonial revolution, the Vietnamese war, regroupment, woman's emancipation, and party organizational principles.

This source advised that prior to the resignation of the Seattle Branch, SWP, TOM LEONARD and [redacted] aka [redacted] were transferred by the SWP from New York to Seattle, to try to bring back some of the members to the majority line and prevent the entire branch membership from resigning. They established SWP headquarters at their residence at [redacted] - [redacted] Seattle. b6
b7c

The April 17, 1967, issue of "The Militant" listed the address of the Seattle SWP at 5257 University Way (NE).

"The Militant" is a weekly newspaper of the SWP.

APPENDIX1STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Literature distributed by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, describes itself as not being a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements. SNCC was born out of the sit-in movement which erupted across the South beginning on February 1, 1960. A conference at Raleigh, North Carolina, that Spring, brought together many of the demonstrating Southern students in a loose network of militant youth which was officially named SNCC in October, 1960.

A source has advised that in May, 1966, Stokely Carmichael was elected National Chairman by the Central Committee. In May, 1967, Carmichael was replaced as Chairman by [redacted] with Carmichael assuming the position of Recruiter and Organizer for the SNCC. In August, 1967, at the invitation of Fidel Castro, Carmichael participated in the Organization of Latin American Solidarity Conference which was held in Havana, Cuba. Subsequent thereto, Carmichael traveled to Hanoi and other sections of North Vietnam. He returned to the United States in December, 1967, at which time his passport was picked up because of travel to unauthorized countries.

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A source advised that when Carmichael was elected Chairman of SNCC, the organization embarked on a program of eliminating Caucasians from its ranks. With the election of [redacted] as Chairman in 1967, it embarked on a worldwide struggle for human rights and to take a firm stand against violations of these rights by the American Government and to strengthen its programs of opposition to the draft and to the United States involvement in Vietnam.

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Literature distributed in February, 1968, identifies SNCC as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

On August 13, 1967, while addressing a group in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California, [redacted] said "You better shape up America, or we'll burn you down." Later in February, 1968, in a publicized note [redacted] wrote. "America, if it takes my death to organize my people to revolt against you and to organize your jails to revolt against you and to organize your children, your God, your poor, your country, and to organize mankind to rejoice in your destruction and ruin, then here's my life."

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
Seattle, Washington
May 6, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. SE 100-27267

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY - C
Reference	Report of SA R. BERT CARTER dated and captioned as above at Seattle, Washington.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

5/6/68

DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-59)

SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12424) P

COMMUNIST PARTY, USA - ORGANIZATION
IS - C

On 5/6/68, [] advised that he has been instructed by [] of the Communist Party (CP) USA National Negro Commission, to attend a meeting of the National Negro Commission 5/18 and 19/68, in New York, New York.

[] will attend the meeting.

The Bureau is requested to authorize payment of \$20.00 for each day [] is away from Baltimore. The informant needs \$20 per day to reimburse him for the expense of hiring someone to do his work [] in his absence. Baltimore does not consider payment of expense money to [] will endanger his security, since he operates [] and hires a number of people. It would be difficult to estimate informant's actual income. An LHM will be promptly submitted upon the return of [] to Baltimore.

- 5 - Bureau (1 - 100-[] (CIRM))
- (2 - 100-332246)
- 3 - New York (2 - 100-CP, USA, Org.)
- (1 - 100-(CIRM))
- 2 - Baltimore

RCN:km
(10)

NOT RECORDED
178 MAY 8 1968

ORIGINAL FILED IN

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE MINNEAPOLIS	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/6/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 3/28 - 4/26/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS		REPORT MADE BY MORTIMER C. WATSON	TYPED BY emh
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

REFERENCE: Minneapolis letter to Bureau dated 2/1/68.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

The agent who observed the demonstration on March 20, 1968 was SA ROBERT R. HANNI.

This report is classified confidential because it contains information from MP T-1 through MP T-3, the unauthorized disclosure of which may result in the identification of informants of continuing value.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		
APPROVED COPIES MADE:						DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW	
6 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 2 - New York (RM) 1 - MI, St. Paul (RM) 1 - NIS, Chicago (RM) 1 - OSI, Omaha (RM) 1 - OSI, Great Falls (RM) 1 - OSI, Chicago (RM) 2 - Minneapolis (100-13148)						100-442529-2561 2 MAY 13 1968 REC-16 EX-110	
Dissemination Record of Attached Report						Notations	
Agency	AGENCY: ACSI, OSI, SEC, SER					RACIAL INT. SECT. INT. SEC.	
Request Recd.	DEPT: ISD, CRD, RAO						
Date Fwd.	DATE FORW: 5/24/68						
How Fwd.	HOW FORW: AS						
By	BY: 54 MAY 27 1968						

1 cc rept 806902

MP 100-13148

INFORMANTS

Identity of Source

File Where Located

MP T-1 is

MP T-2 is

Characterizations of
PAUL BOUTELLE

DAVID THORSTAD

b3
b6
b7C
b7D
b7E

MP T-3 is

The following confidential informants were contacted regarding Communist infiltration in racial matters:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Date contacted</u>	<u>Contacted by</u>
	4/12/68	SA MORTIMER C. WATSON
	4/12/68	SA MORTIMER C. WATSON
	4/5/68	SA DONALD E. WALLER
	3/28/68	SA ARTHUR J. SULLIVAN
	4/9/68	SA RICHARD W. HANSEN.

b6
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b7D

LEAD

MINNEAPOLIS

AT MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Will continue to follow the activities of Communist Party groups in the racial field.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1 - MI, St. Paul, Minnesota (RM)
1 - NIS, Chicago, Illinois (RM)
1 - OSI, Omaha, Nebraska (RM)
1 - OSI, Great Falls, Montana (RM)
1 - OSI, Chicago, Illinois (RM)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

Report of:
Date:

MORTIMER C. WATSON
5/6/68

Office: MINNEAPOLIS
MINNESOTA

Field Office File #:

100-13148

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title:

COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS

Character:

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Synopsis:

No indication of CP activities in the racial field. The Socialist Workers Party has participated in one demonstration in behalf of and has indicated other interest in racial matters.

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- P*-

DETAILS

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

A.. Communist Party, USA, (CPUSA)

Confidential informants who are familiar with some Communist Party (CP) activities in the Minnesota-Dakotas District of the Communist Party (MDDCP) and who have been contacted on a regular basis during the past three months, have advised that there have been no activities or influences in racial matters in this area.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~Group I
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification~~

MP 100-13148

B. Other Communist Groups

On March 18, 1968 MP T-1 and MP T-2, who are familiar with some Socialist Workers Party activity in Minnesota, stated they knew of no plans or strategy of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) other than the activities reported below.

The SWP has been designated by the U.S. Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

Protest meeting
St. Paul, Minnesota
Unknown date

At a closed Socialist Workers Party meeting held March 6, 1968 [redacted] a member of the Twin Cities Branch of the SWP (TCB-SWP) advised that she had attended a meeting, date of meeting unknown, called by several groups of Negroes because a young Negro boy, 9 or 10 years of age, had been stopped and searched by the St. Paul police.

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MP T-1 on
March 8, 1968
MP T-2 on
March 8, 1968

The Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party is characterized in the appendix pages attached hereto.

Day of Support of [redacted]
Minneapolis, Minnesota
March 20, 1968

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In his organizational report given at a closed SWP meeting held in Minneapolis on March 13, 1968

[redacted] said he will meet with a group of Negroes

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MP 100-13148

at "The Way", a community center in North Minneapolis, in regard to a demonstration which would be held on March 20, 1968 at or near the Court House in Minneapolis in protest of the treatment of [REDACTED]

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MP T-1 on
March 18, 1968
MP T-2 on
March 18, 1968

The "Minneapolis Tribune", a daily newspaper of general circulation in the Minneapolis area, in an issue dated November 15, 1967, described [REDACTED] as chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), which is characterized in the appendix attached hereto.

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An agent of the FBI on March 20, 1968 observed a demonstration in front of the Minneapolis Court House, 110 South Fourth Street, Minneapolis, Minnesota, which was a protest rally in behalf of [REDACTED] PAUL BOUTELLE spoke in favor of action to impress the white community with Negro "Black Power". Observed in this group were [REDACTED] DAVID THORSTAD, [REDACTED] There was no violence or arrests in connection with this demonstration. The total number of participants in the demonstration were 50.

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On March 28, 1968 MP T-2 advised that PAUL BOUTELLE is an SWP candidate for the office of vice president of the U.S. on the SWP ticket. [REDACTED] is organizational secretary of the TCB-SWP and DAVID THORSTAD is an SWP member.

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On April 22, 1968, MP T-3 advised that [REDACTED] [REDACTED] is a member of the Young Socialist Alliance, which is described in the appendix pages attached hereto.

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MP 100-13148

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information has been developed in this category.

(2)

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

you and to organize your jails to revolt against you and to organize your children, your God, your poor, your country, and to organize mankind to rejoice in your destruction and ruin, then here's my life."

APPENDIX

(1)

TWIN CITIES BRANCH
SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

A source advised on May 23, 1967, that the Twin Cities Branch of the Socialist Workers Party (TCB-SWP) was formed on August 21, 1955, through the merging of the Minneapolis and St. Paul, Minnesota, branches of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP). This merger was carried out with the approval and under the direction of the national office of the SWP.

The TCB-SWP is an affiliate of the Socialist Workers Party.

The Socialist Workers Party (SWP) has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(1)

APPENDIX

YOUNG SOCIALIST ALLIANCE

The May, 1960, issue of the "Young Socialist" (YS), page 1, column 3, disclosed that during April 15-17, 1960, a national organization entitled "The Young Socialist Alliance" (YSA) was established at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. This issue stated that this organization was formed by the nationwide supporter clubs of the publication YS.

The above issue, page 6, set forth the Founding Declaration of the YSA. This declaration stated that the YSA recognizes the Socialist Workers Party (SWP) as the only existing political leadership on class struggle principles, and that the supporters of the YS have come into basic political solidarity with the SWP on the principles of revolutionary socialism.

On March 10, 1967, a source advised that the YSA was formed during 1957 by youth of various left socialist tendencies, particularly members and followers of the SWP. The source further advised that the YSA has recently become more open about admitting that it is the youth group of the SWP and that an SWP representative has publicly stated that the YSA is the SWP's youth group.

The headquarters of the YSA are located in Rooms 532-536, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Minneapolis, Minnesota

May 6, 1968

*In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.*

Title

COMINFIL

Character

RACIAL MATTERS

Reference

INTERNAL SECURITY - C

Minneapolis report of
SA MORTIMER C. WATSON dated
and captioned as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE JACKSON	OFFICE OF ORIGIN NEW YORK	DATE 5/10/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 2/1/68 - 4/30/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)		REPORT MADE BY SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK	TYPED BY jdh
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS - C	

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

REFERENCE:

Jackson report of SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK 2/8/68.

- P* -

LEADS:

JACKSON

AT JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI

2-10-81
CLASS & EXT. BY 6383 VAY/CH
REASON-FCIM 1-2.4.2 2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-10-88
JN # 9-0982 (Appeal)
Subj: mcsurely

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF
DATE 5/23/81

8/19/83
Classified by 1678 RFP/RWS
Declassify on: OADR
Appeal # JN 9-0982

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED						ACQUIT- TALS
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES	

Case has been: Pending over one year ☐ Yes ☐ No; Pending prosecution over six months ☐ Yes ☐ No

APPROVED <i>[Signature]</i>	SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE	DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW
COPIES MADE: 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM) 1 - NISO-CHASN (RM) 1 - OSI, Barksdale AFB, La. (RM) 2 - MIGp, Ft. Mc Pherson, Ga. (RM) 1 - New York (100-153735) (Info) (RM) 2 - Jackson (100-57)		100-442529-2562 MAY 15 1968 REC-2

Dissemination Record of Attached Report			
Agency	CAR, ISD, IIV, ACST, OSE, SS		
Request Recd.			
Date Fwd.	JUN 4 1968		
How Fwd.	AK		
By	JHK:GDS	1 Dent	

Notations

RACIAL INT. SECT.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

57 JUN 4 1968
325

1cc 806

JN 100-57

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Will continue to follow and report any
Communist influence in racial matters in the State of
Mississippi.

INFORMANTS:

T SYMBOL

IDENTITY

LOCATION

JN T-1

JN T-2

JN T-3

JN T-4

JN T-5

This report

b3
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b7D
b7E

ADMINISTRATIVE:

Copies of this report are designated to appropriate
intelligence agencies in compliance with Bureau instructions
in this matter.

One copy of this report is furnished to New York
as New York is Office of Origin in this matter.

Report is classified "~~Confidential~~" to protect
identity of JN T-1 through JN T-5, sources of continuing value
whose identity, if disclosed, would undermine their future
effectiveness.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

B*
(COVER PAGE)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to:

- 1 - NISO-CHASN (RM)
1 - OSI, BARKSDALE AIR FORCE BASE, LOUISIANA (RM)
2 - MIGp, FT. MC PHERSON, GEORGIA (RM)

Report of: SA THOMAS FITZPATRICK
Date: May 10, 1968

Office: JACKSON

Field Office File #: JN 100-57

Bureau File #: 100-442529

Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

DECLASSIFIED BY 367 URT/KH
ON 8-16-82

Per JN #9-0982 Appeal (sub: msurely)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Synopsis:

No information developed of Communist strategy and tactics. Information from confidential sources regarding the Miss. Freedom Democratic Party (MFDP) and individuals associated therewith, together with their subversive affiliation set forth. CARL BRADEN, Executive Director, Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., was one of several speakers at large bi-racial civil rights meeting held 3/31/68 at Mt. Beulah, Edwards, Miss. Subversive publications available at Freedom Information Service (FIS), Jackson, Miss. set forth.

- P* -

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF

DETAILS:

This report covers the period February 1, 1968 through April 30, 1968.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY:

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS:

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS:

See Miscellaneous section.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS:

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6383 URT/KH
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 5-10-82
#9-0982

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

GROUP 1

Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

CLASSIFIED DECISIONS FINALIZED
BY DEPARTMENT REVIEW COMMITTEE (DRC)
DATE 11-18-83

MISSISSIPPI FREEDOM DEMOCRATIC PARTY (MFDP):

The MFDP and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) continue to be the only legitimate civil rights organizations presently active within the State of Mississippi. AARON HENRY, Negro male, of Clarksdale, Mississippi, is the State President of the Mississippi branch of the NAACP; and CHARLES EVERS, Negro male, of Fayette, Mississippi, is the Mississippi NAACP Field Secretary. There are 43 NAACP chapters throughout the State of Mississippi. LAWRENCE THOMAS GUYOT, JR., also known as Lawrence Guyot, Negro male, continues to be the Chairman of the MFDP and resides in Jackson, Mississippi.

[redacted] is the MFDP State Office Manager, residing in [redacted] Mississippi.

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APPROX. 1946

(JN T-1 4/26/68)

X

LAWRENCE GUYOT, Negro male, born July 17, 1939,
at Pass Christian, Mississippi, was interviewed September
14, 1967, during the course of another FBI investigation,
at which time he advised that the MFDP has forty County
units in Mississippi. He said the MFDP has a seventeen-
member State Executive Committee which is bi-racial, and
MFDP headquarters are located at Sunflower, Mississippi.
He estimated that 40,000 - 50,000 Negroes in Mississippi
in some manner sympathize with, participate in, or actively
support the MFDP. He said specific support varies with
different issues which arise. He said the MFDP's purpose
is to muster political power and encourage political parti-
cipation by Negroes in Mississippi.

add.

LAWRENCE GUYOT continues to reside with and
closely associate with [redacted]
born [redacted] They
continue to share Apartment [redacted]
[redacted] Mississippi. [redacted] no longer
has any formal affiliation with the MFDP and is currently
employed as a secretary at the Lawyers Constitutional
Defense Committee (LCDC), 603 North Farish Street, Jackson,
a lawyers' group which concentrates its efforts in defense
of the Negro and minority elements in Mississippi.

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(JN T-1 4/26/68) (X)

On February 6, 1956, [redacted] was
a member of the Rosenberg Teenage Club
Labor Youth League (LYL). Three or four
months previous to this date [redacted] was
club educational director.

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(JN T-2 2/6/56) (X)

The LYL has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

MEETING OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACTIVISTS
MARCH 31, 1968 AT MT. BEULAH,
EDWARDS, MISSISSIPPI

Mt. Beulah is a cluster of former school buildings located about two miles west of Edwards, Mississippi, which is controlled by the Delta Ministry, National Council of Churches. Mt. Beulah has been used as a civil rights staging area and meeting place for civil rights activists since the early 1960's.

On March 31, 1968, JN T-3 and JN T-4 advised about 85 persons, of which approximately 30-35 were white, met at Mt. Beulah, Edwards, Mississippi, from 2:00 PM to 4:30 PM. All present were in some manner associated with the Negro civil rights movement, however, in varying degrees of militancy. The meeting was called to discuss how the Federal Government and others appeared to be repressing the civil rights movement by initiating legal actions against some leaders.

MISS. JN T-3 advised the principal speaker was [redacted] related in detail the background on the many legal proceedings outstanding against [redacted] and how these charges appeared to be "trumped up" as a method of restricting [redacted] travel and speeches. [redacted] went on to relate how [redacted] had lost 50 pounds and aged 25 years since he had been in jail.

JN T-4 related that several individuals in attendance took issue with [redacted] remarks, saying the civil rights movement and its leaders should be most careful of their actions to insure they adhere "to the letter of the law", and if they do not they deserve what they get.

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~~u~~ JN T-3 advised that one of the speakers at this affair was CARL BRADEN, white male, from Louisville, Kentucky, who made several comments concerning a recent riot in Memphis, Tennessee. He accused local and federal authorities of being the cause of this riot.

The masthead of the October, 1967 issue of The Southern Patriot, self-identified as the organ of the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF), reflects that CARL BRADEN is the Executive Director of the SCEF.

A characterization of the SCEF appears in the appendix section of this report.

Mrs. ALBERTA AHEARN, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, in testifying on December 11 and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky, Criminal Court in a State sedition prosecution against CARL BRADEN identified BRADEN and his wife, ANNE, as having been known to her as members of the CP, Louisville, Kentucky, from January, 1951 until shortly prior to the time of her testimony. ~~BRADEN~~

JN T-3 also advised that recognized in attendance at the civil rights meeting at Mt. Beulah on March 31, 1968 were the following: ~~Kentucky~~

LAWRENCE GUYOT, Negro male, Chairman, MFDP;

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PUBLICATIONS:

FREEDOM INFORMATION SERVICE (FIS)

at [redacted] born [redacted] civil rights activist in Mississippi for the past three years, is the present secretary and office manager of the FSI. [redacted] resides at Tougaloo, Mississippi, and maintains an office for FIS at 900 North Farish Street, Jackson, Mississippi. [redacted] is the regional contact for the distribution of the Spartacist in Mississippi. Spartacist

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b7C

JN 100-57

is received by [] at the FIS office and she also maintains a post office box at the post office at Tougaloo, Mississippi.

b6
b7c

(JN T-5 1/26/68) X

Spartacist is a monthly publication of the Revolutionary Committee of the Fourth International (RCFI).

A characterization of the RCFI appears in the appendix of this report.

The FIS office is a literature-distribution office which promotes and conducts research regarding educational and political opportunities for Negroes. The FIS supports very closely the positions taken, programs initiated, and general policies of the MFDP.

(JN T-1 10/27/67) X

Copies of the following newspapers have been recently observed at the FIS Office in Jackson:

1. The Worker
2. The National Guardian
3. The Militant
4. The Southern Patriot

(JN T-3 2/8/68) X

The Worker is an East Coast Communist newspaper.

A characterization of The National Guardian appears in the appendix of this report.

The Militant is a weekly newspaper of the Socialist Workers Party (SWP).

The SWP has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

JN 100-57

The Southern Patriot is a monthly publication
of the SCEF.

(As mentioned earlier, a characterization of the
SCEF appears in the appendix section of this
report.)

1

APPENDIXSOUTHERN CONFERENCE EDUCATIONAL FUND, INC. (SCEF)

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare (SCHW) was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, House Report 592, June 12, 1947. In the same house report, "The Southern Patriot" was cited as an "organ" of the SCHW.

An amendment to the charter of the SCHW dated April 26, 1946, changed its name to the Southern Conference Educational Fund, Incorporated (SCEF) and stated its purpose to be to improve the educational and cultural standards of the Southern people in accordance with the highest American democratic institutions, traditions and ideals.

The masthead of the April, 1967, issue of "The Southern Patriot" indicates that it is the publication of SCEF, editorial and business offices of which are located at 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Kentucky, Eastern Office of which is located at Suite 412, 799 Broadway, New York City, New York. "The Southern Patriot" is published once each month, except July. SCEF is stated to be dedicated to ending discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, national origin or economic condition.

Carl Braden is identified as Executive Director of SCEF and Anne Braden as editor of "The Southern Patriot."

Mrs. Alberta Ahearn, 2311 Payne Street, Louisville, Kentucky, a self-admitted former member of the Communist Party (CP), Louisville, Kentucky, testified on December 11, and 13, 1954, in Jefferson County, Kentucky Criminal Court in a State sedition prosecution against Carl James Braden. She identified Carl Braden and his wife, Anne McCarty Braden, as having been known to her as members of the CP from January, 1951 to December, 1954.

APPENDIX

APPENDIXSCEF (Continued)

The SCEF is self-described as having deep roots in the South where it began as the educational wing of the SCHW, organized in 1938 to work for economic and political reform. When the SCHW disbanded in the late 1940's, SCEF continued as an independent organization, rallying support for integration and democracy and helping to stimulate and nurture new movements of the early 1960's. The SCEF maintained headquarters in Louisiana for twenty years, but in 1966 moved its headquarters to Louisville, Kentucky.

A source advised on March 2, 1961, that Claude Lightfoot, a Communist Party functionary, stated at a meeting of the Communist Party in Baltimore, Maryland, on February 25, 1961, that the Communist Party is not connected with any progressive movement but indirectly they do have some influence in the SCEF. (S) u

A second source, who is familiar with some phases of Communist Party activity in the New Orleans area, advised on June 3, 1966, that during the time that the SCHW was in existence, members of the Communist Party were members of and worked actively in the SCHW; however, since the formation of the SCEF, Communist Party members have not been encouraged to work in the SCEF. The source stated that the SCEF is a progressive, liberal organization, which he considers a Communist Party front organization because it has gone along with the Communist Party on certain issues, particularly on the racial issue. (S) u

A third source advised on May 25, 1965, that [redacted], a Communist Party functionary, expressed great admiration for Carl and Anne Braden and the SCEF, with which they are affiliated, and expressed the view that the SCEF is the best organization in the South as far as doing effective work is concerned and that they have a

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APPENDIX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~3APPENDIXSCEF (Continued)

better idea of what they are doing, where they are heading, and influence other organizations for the better.

The second source also advised on June 3, 1966, that many people who are officials and supporters of the SCEF, while liberal in their views, are by no means Communists.

APPENDIX

12*

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Jackson, Mississippi
May 10, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Title COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
 RACIAL MATTERS (CIRM)

Character INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNISM

Reference Report of Special Agent Thomas
 FitzPatrick at Jackson, Missis-
 sippi, dated and captioned as
 above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable
information in the past.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/13/68

FROM : SAC, CINCINNATI (100-14539)

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C

Re report of SA THOMAS P. SCOLLARD, 2/5/68, at Cincinnati.

Quarterly report in the CI Office in this matter was due 3/1/68. A review of file shows no information has been received concerning Communist Influence in Racial Matters in the CI Division since referenced report.

Therefore, no quarterly report being submitted by Cincinnati at this time.

It is noted that review of file for preparation of report at CI was delayed beyond deadline date because Agent was handling a deadline civil rights matter and also assigned investigation concerning Ten Days of Protest and Resistance, 4/21-30/68.

- 2 - Bureau (RM)
- 2 - Cincinnati

TPS:ljo
(4)

REC 18

100-442529

2563

12 MAY 15 1968

RACIAL MATTERS



5010-108-02

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RECEIVED
MAY 11 1966

MAY 11 4 43 PM '66

1966
MAY 11

UNITED STATES

ENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442529)

DATE: 5/16/68

FROM : SAC, PITTSBURGH (100-15125) -P*-
TS
12

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE
IN RACIAL MATTERS
IS - C
(OO: NEW YORK)

Re report of SA LAWRENCE M. COOPER, JR.,
dated 1/31/68, at Pittsburgh.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

No information developed.

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

No information developed.

III. COMMUNIST PENETRATION AND INFLUENCE IN RACIAL AND OTHER ORGANIZATIONS

No information developed.

2-Bureau (RM)
2-New York (100-153735) (RM)
1-Pittsburgh

LMC/djk
(5)

~~REC 11~~
REC 11

100-442529-2564

12 MAY 20 1968

RACIAL MATTERS



54 MAY 24 1968

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

5/15/68

CODE

RADIOGRAM

URGENT

TO SAC CHICAGO (100-41324)

FROM DIRECTOR FBI (100-272529)

CIRM.

REURTEL MAY FOURTEEN LAST.

AUTHORITY GRANTED TO PAY

UP TO

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-TWO DOLLARS FOR EXPENSES TO ATTEND MEETING COMMUNIST PARTY, USA, NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION MAY EIGHTEEN AND NINETEEN NEXT. IN VIEW OF EXTREME INTEREST IN DISCUSSIONS TO BE HELD AT THIS MEETING, IMMEDIATELY DEBRIEF SOURCE UPON RETURN AND PROMPTLY SUBMIT RESULTS IN FORM SUITABLE FOR DISSEMINATION. COPY MAILED NEW YORK.

New York

Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

RCP:cst
(7)

NOTE:

Claude Lightfoot, Chairman, CPUSA National Negro Commission, requested source to make every effort to attend this meeting so they could also meet with Gus Hall, General Secretary, CPUSA, while source is in New York City. Expenses include: transportation - \$92, lodging - \$35, food - \$20, miscellaneous - \$25, for total of \$172. Source is pressing Party for funds and will refund to Bureau any monies received.

Is member of CPUSA National Committee, its National National Negro Commission, Communist Party of Illinois District Committee, and is currently paid up

In view of Party's intense interest in racial matters and its plans to utilize racial movement to its own advantage, it is imperative we have the best coverage possible at this meeting. Source has provided excellent coverage at similar meetings attended in the past.

NOTE CONTINUED PAGE TWO.

MAIL ROOM ☐ TELETYPE UNIT ☐

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b7C
b7D

b6
b7C
b7D

Tolson
DeLoach
Mohr
Bishop
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Rm.
Holmes
Gandy

54 MAY 28 1968

MAY 15 11 45 AM '68

REC'D DE LOACH
FBI

UNIT

MAY 15 12 26 PM '68

RECEIVED
FBI

MAY 15 10 14 AM '68

REC'D SULLIVAN
FBI JUSTICE

REC'D DE LOACH
FBI

MAY 15 8 19 AM '68

CODING UNIT

MAY 15 12 26 PM '68

ENCLOSURE
10-123456
10-123456

OFFICE

RADIOGRAM TO SAC CHICAGO

RE: CIRM

100-442529

NOTE CONTINUED:

[redacted] but has provided for security by withdrawing funds from personal savings account for trip as he has done in the past.

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Radiogram being used as Chicago requested Bureau reply by noon, May 16, 1968, in order for source to make necessary arrangements for travel.

*5/15/68
If contact missed reached by urgent Booked Teletype
per 7112 PM 5/15/68*

VIA TELETYPE
MAY 14 1968
ENCIPHERED

WA -2- 407 PM EH

URGENT 5-14-68 EMS

TO DIRECTOR (100-442529) AND NEW YORK (CODE)

NEW YORK VIA WASHINGTON

FROM CHICAGO (100-41324) 2P

Mr. Tolson_____
Mr. DeLoach_____
Mr. Mohr_____
Mr. Bishop_____
Mr. Casper_____
Mr. Callahan_____
Mr. Conrad_____
Mr. Felt_____
Mr. Gale_____
Mr. Rosen_____
Mr. Sullivan_____
Mr. Tavel_____
Mr. Trotter_____
Tele. Room_____
Miss Holmes_____
Miss Gandy_____

CIRM

ADVISED CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT

CHAIRMAN, NATIONAL CP NEGRO COMMISSION STATED NATIONAL NEGRO COMMISSION WILL BE HELD MAY EIGHTEEN AND NINETEEN NEXT, NYC AND REQUESTED SOURCE MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO ATTEND AS HE DESIRES SOURCE TO MEET WITH HIM AND GUS HALL, CPUSA GENERAL SECRETARY DURING TIME SOURCE IS IN NYC.

BU AUTHORITY REQUESTED TO AUTHORIZE SOURCE'S ATTENDANCE AND ADVANCEMENT OF FOLLOWING AMOUNTS FOR EXPENSES:

TRANSPORTATION - NINETY TWO DOLLARS; LODGING - THIRTY FIVE DOLLARS; FOOD - TWENTY DOLLARS; MISCELLANEOUS - TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS, TOTALING ONE HUNDRED SEVENTY TWO DOLLARS.

SOURCE INSTRUCTED TO PRESS CP LEADERSHIP FOR EXPENSE MONEY AND WILL REFUND ANY MONIES RECEIVED FROM CP. SOURCE COVERING FINANCES FOR TRIP, AS HE HAS ON PREVIOUS TRIPS, BY WITHDRAWING FUNDS FROM PERSONAL SAVINGS ACCOUNT SO NO QUESTIONS ARISES FROM

25 MAY 21 1968

END PAGE ONE

TELETYPED TO: XEROX

1966 MAY

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b7D

REC'D
INTELL DIV.

MAY 17 10 54 AM '68

REC'D
INTELL DIV.

MAY 14 6 23 PM '68

PAGE TWO

CG 100-41324

CP OR SOURCE'S WIFE.

FOR INFO NEW YORK, SOURCE INSTRUCTED TO CONTACT NYO
USING [REDACTED] THRU REGULAR TELEPHONE NUMBER,
IF DEEMED NECESSARY AND SECURITY PERMITTING.

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b7C
b7D

BU REQUESTED TO SUTEL REPLY BY NOON MAY SIXTEEN
NEXT IN ORDER FOR SOURCE TO MAKE NECESSARY ARRANGEMENTS FOR
TRAVEL.

END

HM.R RELAY

~~P(13:10) & LMOUO~~

FBI WAS DC GA

cc- Mr Putnam

CALLED:

MR PUTNAM

By JW Times

RECEIVED

TELETYPE UNIT

MAY 14 5 20 PM '68

CODING UNIT

MAY 14 5 16 PM '68

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORTING OFFICE LOS ANGELES	OFFICE OF ORIGIN LOS ANGELES	DATE 5/15/68	INVESTIGATIVE PERIOD 5/1/68 - 5/9/68
TITLE OF CASE COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS <i>C I V M</i>		REPORT MADE BY JOHN W. WHALEY	TYPED BY rah
		CHARACTER OF CASE IS-C	

REFERENCE: Report of SA JOHN W. WHALEY dated 2/7/68, at Los Angeles.

- P* -

ADMINISTRATIVE

Copies of this report are being furnished San Diego, New York, and San Francisco for information in view of their mutual interest in matters concerned in this report.

This report is classified ~~confidential~~ because data received from confidential informants utilized therein tends to identify sources of continuing value and could possibly compromise their future effectiveness.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS CLAIMED None						ACQUIT- TALS	CASE HAS BEEN: PENDING OVER ONE YEAR ☐ YES ☐ NO PENDING PROSECUTION OVER SIX MONTHS ☐ YES ☐ NO
CONVIC.	AUTO.	FUG.	FINES	SAVINGS	RECOVERIES		

APPROVED *WJS* SPECIAL AGENT
IN CHARGE

DO NOT WRITE IN SPACES BELOW

COPIES MADE:

- 9 - Bureau (100-442529) (RM)
- 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
- 1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM)
- 1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)
- 1 - New York (100-153735) (RM)
- 1 - San Diego (100-13295) (RM)
- 1 - San Francisco (100-53902) (RM)
- 3 - Los Angeles (100-66078)

100-442529-2566

12 MAY 23 1968

REC- 24

EX 106

Dissemination Record of Attached Report

Agency	CRD, ISD, HU, ACS, OSI, SS
Request Recd.	
Date Fwd.	JUN 4 1968
How Fwd.	<i>R/S</i>
By	<i>TSO:GOS F2910ent</i>

Notations

RACIAL INT. SECT.

66 JUN 11 1968 *kc 806*

REC'D
INTELL DIV.

MAY 28 3 37 PM '68

LA 100-66078

The Special Agents of the FBI who observed the demonstration on 3/20/68, were G. J. MOOREHEAD and JOHN W. WARREN.

LEAD

LOS ANGELES

AT LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA: Will follow and report any reported Communist influence in racial matters.

INFORMANTS

SOURCE

LOCATION

LA T-1 -

LA T-2

LA T-3

LA T-4

LA T-5

LA T-6

LA T-7

LA T-8

LA T-9

LA T-10

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b7E

LA 100-66078

LA T-11

[Redacted]

LA T-12

[Redacted]

LA T-13

[Redacted]

LA T-14

[Redacted]

LA T-15

[Redacted]

LA T-16

[Redacted]

LA T-17

[Redacted]

LA T-18

[Redacted]

LA T-19

[Redacted]

LA T-20

[Redacted]

LA T-21

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

Orally to SA FRANCIS G. KAHL
on 3/14/68 and 3/18/68

[Redacted]

Orally to SA RICHARD H. BLOESER
on 9/1/67; secondary documentation
of DON WHEELDIN

Orally to SA THOMAS, G. MANSEFIELD
on 4/17/68, instant report

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Copy to: 1 - Region II, Pasadena (RM)
1 - OSI, NAFB, San Bernardino (RM)
1 - NISO, San Diego (RM)

Report of: JOHN W. WHALEY
Date: 5/15/68

Office: Los Angeles, California

Field Office File #: 100-66078

Bureau File #: 100-442529

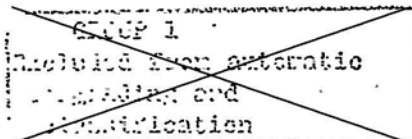
Title: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN
RACIAL MATTERS

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY-C

Synopsis: The strategy and tactics of the Southern California District Communist Party in racial matters set forth. No Communist infiltration in the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People noted in Los Angeles.

- P* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



LA 100-66078

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I.	COMMUNIST STRATEGY	3
II.	COMMUNIST TACTICS	7
III.	MISCELLANEOUS	9

LA 100-66078

DETAILS:

Unless otherwise noted, all addresses mentioned in this report are in Los Angeles, California.

I. COMMUNIST STRATEGY

LA T-2 (12/21/67)
LA T-4 (1/9/68)

At a meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, Southern California District Communist Party (SCDCP), held December 13, 1967, at 1808 Arapahoe Street, it was announced that all club officers were to attend a district Black Power Convention to be held on December 16, 1967.

LA T-4 (12/21/67)
LA T-5 (1/10/68)
LA T-6 (12/19/67)

A special meeting of the District Committee, SCDCP, was held on December 16, 1967, at 1251 South St. Andrews Place. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the Negro question. The meeting was chaired by DOROTHY HEALEY, Chairman of the SCDCP. [redacted] a District Committee member, stated that pamphlets written by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, National Committee member, Communist Party (CP), USA, concerning Black Power and Negro Liberation, would be mailed out to all important Negro organizations and to some special Negro individuals. [redacted] stated that the following plans would be carried out:

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(1) to form a special political program which would be developed in the Negro community.

(2) form a program of Negro culture on foreign activities taking place in the Negro community in terms of tendencies in the Negro community in relation to the Black Muslims and the Black Nationalists.

(3) to recruit more Negroes into the CP.

LA 100-66078

LA T-8 (1/16/68)

At a meeting of the Echo Park Club, SCDCP, held January 9, 1968, at 1011 Rosemont Avenue, a discussion was held concerning Black Power and the CP's role concerning Negro affairs.

LA T-9 (1/19/68)
LA T-11 (1/25/68)
LA T-12 (1/20/68)

At a meeting of the South Central Club, Moranda Smith Section (MSS SCDCP) held on January 17, 1968, at 824 West 74th Street, a discussion was held on Black Power and the article written by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT, National Negro Commission leader, CP, USA, concerning Black Power. It was mentioned at this meeting that LIGHTFOOT's article was Party (CP) policy.

LA T-2 (1/17/68)
LA T-10 (1/17/68)

A meeting of the Aaron Johnson Club, MSS SCDCP, was held on January 3, 1968, at 1808 Arapahoe Street. A discussion was held at this meeting concerning a recent Black Power conference and what the Party (CP) would do to help the Negro.

LA T-7 (1/31/68)
LA T-8 (1/29/68)

The Echo Park Club, SCDCP, held a meeting on January 23, 1968, at 1011 Rosemont Avenue. A discussion was held at this meeting concerning Black Power and the Party's (CP) position regarding the Negro question.

LA T-9 (2/2/68)
LA T-11 (2/6/68)
LA T-12 (2/6/68)

A meeting of the South Central Club, SCDCP, was held on January 31, 1968, at 1235 West 68th Street. The Black Power article written by CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT was discussed at this meeting and also the Party's (CP) position concerning Negroes.

LA 100-66078

LA T-5 (2/2/68)
LA T-13 (1/31/68)

A District Committee meeting, SCDCP, was held on January 27, 1968, at the City Terrace Cultural Center, 3875 City Terrace Drive. One of the main points at this meeting was the stressing of support for the Negro and Mexican candidates for the coming elections.

LA T-14 (2/7/68)

A meeting of the Negro Commission, MSS SCDCP, was held on January 5, 1968, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. [redacted] member of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, and member of the National Committee, CP, USA, spoke concerning a recent Black Congress meeting that she had attended. She mentioned that new members were still being added to the various groups making up the Black Congress. She pointed out that the Black Congress is composed of 27 different organizations. She stated that it was important to get more CP members into the organization before they eventually close the doors to Communists.

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"Harambee, self described as a bi-weekly newspaper published by the Black Congress, stated in its November 17, 1967, issue, that "the Black Congress is a coalition of community organizations whose primary objective is to liberate black people from the shackles of racist oppression. This coalition includes groups of many and varied political persuasions."

LA T-13 (3/1/68)

A meeting of the Negro Commission, SCDCP, was held on February 5, 1968, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. At this meeting, it was pointed out to the membership that it is the duty of white Communists to put on a massive campaign in the white community to point out in their own self-interest the need for white people to join in the fight for the rights of minority groups.

LA 100-66078

LA T-9 (3/15/68)

On March 13, 1968, a meeting of the South Central Club, MSS SCDCP, was held at 727 East 91st Street. At this meeting, the CP's role in Negro matters was discussed.

LA T-16 (2/5/68)

A meeting of the City Terrace Club, SCDCP, was held on January 31, 1968, at 1430 Miller Avenue. At the meeting, there was considerable discussion concerning the role of the Party (CP) in the Negro movement.

LA T-17 (2/19/68)

A meeting of the MSS SCDCP was held February 12, 1968, at 2128 Third Avenue. At this meeting, [redacted] previously mentioned, stated that there are too few Negro comrades in the CP both in the SCDCP and in the CP, USA and every effort should be made to increase the Negro membership.

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LA T-19 (3/8/68)

A meeting of the MSS SCDCP was held February 26, 1968, at 5731 South St. Andrews Place. The Black Power movement was discussed at this meeting and also considerable discussion was held concerning the recent Stokely Carmichael rally at the Los Angeles Sports Arena. STOKELY CARMICHAEL was the former head of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) (see appendix).

LA T-19 (3/8/68)

A forum sponsored by the West Adams Club, SCDCP, was held on February 25, 1968, at 3048 Victoria Avenue. A discussion on Black Power was held at this forum and was led by one of the members of the West Adams Club. Most persons at the forum, including the CP members, felt that the arming and self-defense by Negroes was a necessary thing.

LA 100-66078

II. COMMUNIST TACTICS

LA T-1 (12/13/67)

At a meeting of club chairmen, SCDCP held November 2, 1967, at 1251 South Saint Andrews Place, DOROTHY HEALEY, chairman, SCDCP, spoke and urged all club chairmen to open a second front - that of the fight for the Negro - in all of the Party's political work. She further urged that both struggles be united - that is the fight for peace and the fight for the Negro.

LA T-3 (12/29/67)

At a meeting of the West Adams Club, SCDCP held December 18, 1967, at 3048 Victoria Avenue, the main topic discussed was that the SCDCP would take on a project and that this project would be to maintain a youth center in the South Los Angeles area for Negro youth. It was explained to the membership that this center would have workshops, a recreation program, and literature available for the young Negroes.

LA T-4 (1/9/68)

A meeting of the MSS SCDCP was held on December 11, 1967, at 2128 Third Avenue. It was announced at this meeting that CP sponsored forums would be held during Negro History Week.

LA T-7 (1/12/68)

At a meeting of the Echo Park Club, SCDCP held on January 2, 1968, at 1011 Rosemont Avenue, it was announced that every CP club in the district is to recruit 15 new Negro people for the CP.

LA T-15 (3/18/68)

Source advised that a demonstration and possible sit-in had been planned for 10:00 a.m. March 20, 1968, at the New Federal Building, 300 North Los Angeles Street, in support of [REDACTED] Source advised

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LA 100-66078

that the demonstration was being planned as an all day affair and it was being organized by [redacted] who is publicly identified as a member of the SCDCP and a member of Los Angeles SNCC. Source advised that [redacted] has been attempting to obtain support from local militant Black Nationalist organizations.

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On March 20, 1968, Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation observed the demonstration in support of [redacted] in front of the New Federal Building, 300 North Los Angeles Street, which commenced at 11:00 a.m. and terminated at 6:30 p.m.

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LA T-18 (2/21/68)

A meeting of the Long Beach Club, SCDCP, was held on February 13, 1968, at 1415 West Summit, Long Beach, California. One of the members announced that there would be a mass rally on February 18, 1968, at the Los Angeles Sports Arena. This rally was in honor of STOKELY CARMICHAEL, previously mentioned; and BOBBY SEALE of the Black Panther Party for Self-Defense (see appendix). All club members were urged to attend this rally.

LA T-15 (3/14/68)

Source advised that there was a definite possibility of racial disorders in the Pasadena, California, area. Source stated that DON WHEELDIN, a Negro reporter for the "People's World" (PW) newspaper; SAM KUSHNER, and other individuals had been meeting with Pasadena school officials to push programs that they hope will create unrest in the community. The exact nature of these programs was unknown to the source. SAM KUSHNER is a member of the SCDCP and Los Angeles editor of the PW.

LA T-20 (9/1/67)

This source advised that DON WHEELDIN attended a meeting of the Executive Board of the SCDCP on August 22, 1967, at 1309 South Hudson Avenue. Board members agreed that WHEELDIN could sit in on the meeting even though not a member of the CP since he had been a member of the CP in the past and was present at the meeting as a representative of the PW.

LA 100-66078

The PW is a West Coast Communist weekly newspaper.

III. MISCELLANEOUS

LA T-21 (4/17/68)

Source advised that to his knowledge, there was no Communist infiltration of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the Los Angeles, California, area.

APPENDIXSTUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

Literature distributed by the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), headquartered at 360-362 Nelson Street, S.W., Atlanta, Georgia, describes itself as not being a membership organization, but rather an agency attempting to stimulate and foster the growth of local protest movements. SNCC was born out of the sit-in movement which erupted across the South beginning on February 1, 1960. A conference at Raleigh, North Carolina, that Spring, brought together many of the demonstrating Southern students in a loose network of militant youth which was officially named SNCC in October, 1960.

A source has advised that in May, 1966, STOKELY CARMICHAEL was elected National Chairman by the Central Committee. In May, 1967, CARMICHAEL was replaced as Chairman by [redacted] with CARMICHAEL assuming the position of Recruiter and Organizer for the SNCC. In August, 1967, at the invitation of FIDEL CASTRO, CARMICHAEL participated in the Organization of Latin American Solidarity Conference which was held in Havana, Cuba. Subsequent thereto, CARMICHAEL traveled to Hanoi and other sections of North Vietnam. He returned to the United States in December, 1967, at which time his passport was picked up because of travel to unauthorized countries. b6 b7C

A source advised that when CARMICHAEL was elected Chairman of SNCC, the organization embarked on a program of eliminating Caucasians from its ranks. With the election of [redacted] as Chairman in 1967, it embarked on a world-wide struggle for human rights and to take a firm stand against violations of these rights by the American Government and to strengthen its programs of opposition to the draft and to the United States involvement in Vietnam. b6 b7C

Literature distributed in February, 1968, identifies SNCC as an organization in the revolutionary vanguard. It advocates that to be successful it is necessary to develop a revolutionary ideology and revolutionary program.

On August 13, 1967, while addressing a group in the Watts area of Los Angeles, California, [redacted] said "You better snake up America, or we'll burn you down." Later in February, 1968, b6 b7C

APPENDIX CONTINUED

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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APPENDIX CONTINUED

STUDENT NONVIOLENT COORDINATING COMMITTEE

in a publicized note [] wrote, "America, if it takes my death to organize my people to revolt against you and to organize your jails to revolt against you and to organize your children, your God, your poor, your country, and to organize mankind to rejoice in your destruction and ruin, then here's my life."

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APPENDIX

- 12* -

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Los Angeles, California
May 15, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No. 100-66078

Title	COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
Character	INTERNAL SECURITY-C
Reference	Report of SA JOHN W. WHALEY dated and captioned as above at Los Angeles.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable information in the past.

FBI

Date: 5/21/68

Transmit the following in _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL _____

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-3-69)

FROM: SAC, BALTIMORE (100-12464) P

SUBJECT: COMMUNIST PARTY, USA
ORGANIZATION
IS - C

CLASSIFIED BY: 914502/DMS
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

1-14-86 CARBON COPY
258,897

Re Baltimore letter to Bureau, 5/6/68 and Bureau letter, 5/13/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau with this airtel are 12 copies of an LHM captioned "COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS, INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST." Copies of the LHM are being forwarded with this airtel to New York.

Source used in LHM is [REDACTED] (S) (U)

The LHM is being classified "~~Confidential~~" since disclosure of information contained therein could reasonably result in the identification of a confidential source of great value and compromise future effectiveness.

The LHM is being shown as having emanated from Washington, D. C. in order to further protect informant.

Detailed informant reports will be disseminated to all interested offices.

- 4 - Bureau (Enc. 12) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(3 - 100-3-69, CP, USA ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100-442529, CIEM)
3 - New York (Enc. 3) (REGISTERED MAIL)
(2 - 100- , CP, USA ORGANIZATION)
(1 - 100- , CIEM)
3 - Baltimore (100-12464)
(1 - 100-23443, CIEM) ENCLOSURE
(1 - [REDACTED]) (S) (U)

RCH:jth

(10)

54 JUN 4 1968

Approved: _____

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____

Per _____

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Washington, D. C.

May 21, 1968

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

A confidential source on May 20, 1968 advised that a two-day meeting of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party (CP), USA, took place at the Sheraton-Atlantic Hotel, 34th Street and Broadway, New York, New York on May 18 and 19, 1968. The session of May 18, 1968 took place in the Colonial Room. The session on May 19, 1968 took place in the Green Room. (S) (U)

Both sessions of the National Negro Commission were conducted under the name of the "Social Work Seminar." (S) (U)

Persons in attendance at these sessions, which numbered 28, included the following CP national leaders: (S) (U)



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(8/68 only)

(5/18/68 only)

(S) (U)

CP national leaders [redacted] and [redacted] made a brief appearance at the May 19, 1968 session. (S) (U)

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Just prior to the meeting being called to order by [redacted] at 10:30 A.M. on May 18, 1968, HENRY WINSTON, the CP, USA National Chairman, expressed disappointment at the small turnout. (S) (U)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529

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RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

WILLIAM PATTERSON told the group that the National Negro Commission had been gathered together at a crucial moment in American history. He said there was an urgent need for the CP, USA to hammer out a program which would be of assistance to Negro Americans who were seeking their rights. (S) (U)

WILLIAM PATTERSON then lauded the late Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING as a great leader of the Negro race and asked for a moment of silence in respect of Dr. KING. (S) (U)

ISHMAEL FLORY was then chosen as Chairman for the session of May 18, 1968. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT then made a lengthy talk which principally concerned the future of the Negro in America. He pointed out that prior to 1960 the CP, USA had held a convention which at that time decided to change CP, USA policy with regard to self determination for the Negro people. LIGHTFOOT reminded those present that prior to this convention the CP, USA had worked on the theory that the Negro in America should be assigned a section of the United States for their own. LIGHTFOOT told them that the convention held just prior to 1960 was of the opinion that the Negro in America was more interested in integrating with white Americans and no longer sought his own separate area. (S) (U)

LIGHTFOOT then stated that the most recent action of Negro militants and a sampling of the opinion of various segments of the Negro population in the United States led him to believe that once again the Negroes were seeking to separate themselves from white America. LIGHTFOOT said he thought the CP, USA should re-examine the position it took in the convention held prior to 1960. (S) (U)

During the discussion that followed, it appeared that there was a great deal of opposition to LIGHTFOOT's point of view. Most of those that spoke indicated that a (S) (U)

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RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

return to the old policy was a violation of the CP, USA principle of Negro and white unity. (S) (U)

During the afternoon, [] talked about the job situation for the Negro in America. Most of her talk consisted of readings from various government publications which showed that the Negro worker in the United States was paid much less than his white counterpart. The figures also showed that Negroes did not have a great deal of access to skilled employment and gave figures with respect to the number of Negroes who were domestics. (S) (U)

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After [] had finished, ERIK BERT talked about farm and rural problems. He also used various United States government publications which listed the number of Negro and white farmers and the number of Negroes who were sharecroppers. These figures indicated that the Negro farmer was leaving the south and going to the northern cities. BERT also read listings of pay differences between white and Negro farm workers in the United States. (S) (U)

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BERT emphasized that Negroes who had gone to the northern cities were not well educated because the work they had done in the south on the farms did not require a great deal of formal education. (S) (U)

During the discussion which lasted the rest of the session which closed at about 5:15 P.M., most people expressed the opinion that the reports by [] and BERT had no real substance and were merely repeating public information. (S) (U)

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The second session of the National Negro Commission meeting was brought to order at 10:30 A.M. HENRY WINSTON again expressed disappointment at the small turnout. CLAUDE LIGHTFOOT made a suggestion that the session be called off. This suggestion, however, was overruled by WINSTON. (S) (U)

During this session, HENRY WINSTON talked at length about minority groups making revolutionary moves throughout the world. He pointed out that the Negroes were active in (S) (U)

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RE: COMMUNIST INFLUENCE IN RACIAL MATTERS
INTERNAL SECURITY - COMMUNIST

most of these movements. He specifically talked about the various countries in Africa and Negro revolts in Cuba, Latin America and the United States. WINSTON said that these revolutionary movements would lead to closer contact with the major socialist countries such as the USSR and a freer exchange of socialist ideas. WINSTON said that this would eventually lead to the formation of a world free of capitalist oppression. (S) (U)

During this session one of the members indicated that JAMES JACKSON, a CP national leader who was a member of the National Negro Commission, was in Hanoi. The remainder of the day which ended shortly before 5 P.M., was confined to discussion of the four reports. Although there was acceptance of these reports, no final determination was made as to a program of action. (S) (U)

This document contains neither
recommendations nor conclusions of
the FBI. It is the property of
the FBI and is loaned to your agency;
it and its contents are not to be
distributed outside your agency.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

F B I

Date: 5/17/68

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL AIR MAIL - REGISTERED
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-442367)
 FROM: SAC, LITTLE ROCK (100-3578) (P)
 SUBJECT: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE
 IS - SSOC
 OO: Memphis
 Bufile 100-442367

CIRM
 OO: New York
 Bufile 100-442529

Re Little Rock airtel to Bureau, 5/13/68.

Enclosed to the Bureau are the original and 9 copies of LHM captioned "SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC), INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC", setting forth full details concerning the seminar on race relations held at Little Rock University, Little Rock, Ark., on 5/15/68. Two copies of this LHM are being furnished to Memphis as office of origin in SSOC case and two copies are being furnished to New York as office of origin in CIRM case.

- 5 - Bureau (Enc. 10) (RM)
 (3 - 100-442367)
 (1 - 100-442529) (CIRM)
 (1 - 157-4312)
 2 - Memphis (100-4046) (SSOC) (Enc. 2) (RM)
 2 - New York (100-153735) (CIRM) (Enc. 2) (RM)
 9 - Little Rock
 (2 - 100-3578) (SSOC)
 (1 - Little Rock Folder)
 (1 - 100-3564) (CIRM)
 (1 - 62-1537)
 (1 - 100-3759)
 (1 - 100-3760)
 (1 - 157-)

EFM/vaw
 (18)

ENCLOSURE

100-442529
 NOT RECORDED
 172 MAY 28 1968

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55 JUN 1968

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Sent _____ M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ORIGINAL FILED IN 100-442367-930

LR 100-3578

Copies of this LHM have been disseminated locally to USA, MIG, U. S. Secret Service, Little Rock, Ark.; OSI, Barksdale AFB, Louisiana, and NISO, New Orleans, Louisiana.

LR T-1 mentioned in enclosed LHM is

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
215 U. S. Post Office Building
P. O. Box 1111
Little Rock, Arkansas 72203
May 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)
INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference is made to memorandum dated May 13, 1968,
at Little Rock, Arkansas.

LR T-1 furnished the following information on May 16,
1968:

[redacted] the Coordinator of the Little Rock
Chapter of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (LR SSOC)
is closely acquainted with [redacted] the Chairman of
the Little Rock University (LRU) Young Republicans. [redacted]
was desirous of having a seminar on race relations at LRU but
was unable to hold this seminar under the auspices of SSOC
since SSOC was not a recognized campus organization at LRU.
[redacted] discussed this with [redacted] and [redacted] agreed to
have the LRU Young Republicans sponsor this seminar since the
LRU Young Republicans wanted to appeal to the Negro voters.

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[redacted] is the one who actually made arrange-
ments and contacted most of the potential panelists in
connection with the seminar. [redacted] is not connected
in any way with the LRU Young Republicans.

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The seminar on race relations was held from 7:30 PM
until 10:15 PM at the Fine Arts Building on the LRU campus.
There were approximately 30 persons in attendance, including

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your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed
outside your agency.

100 - 442529
~~ENCLOSURE~~

100 - 442529
ENCLOSURE

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

[redacted] LR SSOC Coordinator, [redacted] LR SSOC
Contact and Representative Man. Others in attendance who
have been regularly attending LR SSOC meetings were
[redacted]

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The panelists appearing in connection with this
seminar were as follows:

[redacted] EOA Representative;

R. E. BRIANS, Chief of Police, Little Rock
Police Department;

[redacted] City Board of Directors;

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OZELL SUTTON, Head of Governor's Counsel
on Human Resources;

[redacted] Little Rock University student;

Dr. JERRY JEWELL, State President, NAACP;

North Little Rock Mayor, CASEY LAMAN.

The seminar consisted of the individuals in the
audience asking questions of the various panelists mentioned
above. There were three main topics which took up the
majority of the time. These topics were as follows:

1. Riot Potential in Little Rock for Summer, 1968 -
Panelists seemed to be in general agreement that riots were
not likely to occur in Little Rock this summer although the
possibility does exist.

2. Police Brutality and Police Discrimination
Against Minority Groups - In this regard there was con-
siderable pointed questioning of Chief of Police R. E. BRIANS
indicating that a number of those in attendance believed the
police were prone to use more force and less courtesy when
handling Negroes.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

3. Black Power and What it Means - To the Negroes on the panel and some of those in the audience who participated in the questioning, there seemed to be general agreement that Black Power meant essentially that black people wanted to band together to become a part of the overall power structure to influence their lives.

A characterization of the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) is contained in the appendix hereto.

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

On November 1, 1966, a first source advised that the Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC) with headquarters at 1703 Portland Avenue, Nashville, Tennessee, was formed on the weekend of April 3-5, 1964, to stimulate activity of Southern student groups in areas of civil rights, peace, academic freedom, civil liberties, capital punishment and unemployment. Originally, it was to be a white counterpart of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). It has agreed to work with similar interested groups such as SNCC and Students for a Democratic Society (SDS) and Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc., (SCEF). SSOC is a fraternal affiliate of SDS.

Beginning in the fall of 1966, SSOC became a membership organization and embarked on a campaign to form local chapters on various college campuses throughout the South. SSOC publishes, October through May each year, a publication, "New South Student," which, according to the above source, has increasingly espoused and defended the pro-Communist and anti-United States position on domestic and foreign policy.

On September 27, 1966, a second source advised that [redacted] of Nashville, Tennessee, while in attendance at a Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) Youth Conference, Camp Webatuck, New York, September 12, 13, and 14, 1966, gave a report regarding Nashville, saying that CP personnel were concentrating on organizing rent strikes, working with SSOC and SCEF and establishing a Socialist Study Group for students. He predicted future rioting, which, he said, the CP must take advantage of. He emphasized that more CP youth must be sent South.

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On August 12, 1966, a third source advised that [redacted] had been in the CP about four months.

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On September 27, 1966, and again on June 2, 1967, the second source advised that during the summer of 1966, the CPUSA concentrated its youth cadre in organizing projects in several cities in an effort to recruit for and strengthen local CP youth organizations. Nashville, Tennessee, was

APPENDIX

SSOC (Continued)

included in this project. The youth placed in charge of the Nashville project was [redacted] with funds to be made available for three to five full-time organizers in Nashville. [redacted] also known as [redacted] of the CP in New York, New York, a Queens College student, came to Nashville in the summer of 1966 for this purpose. At the CPUSA Youth Conference held at Camp Hebatuck, New York, September 12, 13, and 14, 1966, [redacted] reported that effective liaison had been made with SSOC; that contact had also been made with black militants on Nashville Negro college campuses; and that a beginning had been made toward organizing in the Nashville Negro community. He said he thought a riot was possible in the near future in the Negro community and the CP must take advantage of same. He emphasized that some main efforts were to work with SSOC and SCRW. Following the conference, attendees [redacted] and [redacted] also known as [redacted] traveled to Nashville to join [redacted] organizing efforts there.

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On February 28, 1967, a fourth source advised that [redacted] of Seattle, Washington, a member of the Northwest CP District, had gone to Nashville, Tennessee, to organize in connection with a CP assignment.

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On June 8, 1967, source five advised that [redacted] [redacted] are all active members of SSOC in Nashville and that [redacted] is now editor of the official SSOC publication, "New South Student."

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On July 7, 1967, source six advised that [redacted] and [redacted] attended a CPUSA Youth Conference at Camp Abelard, New York, July 1 through 5, 1967.

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The masthead of the June 1967 issue of "Southern Patriot," official publication of SCRW, lists [redacted] as Editors and lists Carl Braden as Executive Director.

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The "Nashville Banner," Nashville, Tennessee, newspaper issue of May 5, 1967, reported that SSOC was preparing for the May 17, 1967, appearance of Mike Zagarell, National Youth Director, CPUSA, at Vanderbilt University; that Bill Doss, Press Agent for SSOC, on May 14, 1967, brought to the "Banner" office publicity material which the CP had sent to SSOC.

APPENDIX

SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING COMMITTEE (SSOC)

The April 1967, issue, Volume IV, No. 4, of "New South Student," published each month, October through May, by SSOC, carried an article on page 22 entitled, "CIA American Labor," by Donald Boner, a review of a book entitled, "The CIA and American Labor," authored by George Morris, Labor Editor of "The Worker," east coast Communist newspaper. [redacted] is described therein as an active member of the Nashville SSOC chapter.

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APPENDIX

STUDENTS FOR A DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY

The Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), as it is known today, came into being at a founding convention held at Port Huron, Michigan, in June, 1962. The SDS is an association of young people on the left and has a current program of protesting the draft, promoting a campaign for youth to develop a conscientious objector status, denouncing United States intervention in the war in Vietnam and to "radically transform" the university community, and provide for its complete control by students. Gus Hall, General Secretary, Communist Party, USA, when interviewed by a representative of United Press International in San Francisco, California, on May 14, 1965, described the SDS as a part of the "responsible left" which the Party has "going for us." At the June, 1965, SDS National Convention, an anti-communist proviso was removed from the SDS constitution. In the October 7, 1966, issue of "New Left Notes," the official publication of SDS, an SDS spokesman stated that there are some communists in SDS and they are welcome. The national headquarters of this organization as of April 18, 1967, was located in Room 206, 1608 West Madison Street, Chicago, Illinois.

APPENDIX



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

215 U. S. Post Office Building

P. O. BOX 1111

Little Rock, Arkansas 72203

May 17, 1968

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

Title: SOUTHERN STUDENT ORGANIZING
COMMITTEE (SSOC)

Character: INTERNAL SECURITY - SSOC

Reference: Letterhead Memorandum dated May 17,
1968, at Little Rock, Arkansas

All sources (except any listed below) whose identifies are concealed in referenced communication have furnished information in the past.

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